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[No. 26.]

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

The Madras Papers which came in yesterday, contained a List of Passengers by the *YORK*, and some few articles of intelligence as late as the 5th of September, obtained by that vessel from a Ship at Madeira, which left England several days later than the *YORK*. We may therefore look for the direct arrival of a September Ship from London within a very short period.

Before we enter on the articles from the London Papers of August 29th, to which we give up nearly the whole of our present Number, we give the following Heads of Intelligence from the Madras Papers received yesterday.

*Madras Courier Extraordinary, Jan 14, 1823.*—Owing to the absence of the King in Scotland, the arrangements for filling up the vacancies in the Cabinet had not been finally settled. The latest accounts however, report that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had tendered his resignation and was to be succeeded by Mr. Peel, and Lord Bathurst is to be the New Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, but the other vacancies are not referred to.

Whilst the *YORK* was at Madeira a Ship came in from London, from which Papers to the 4th of September were obtained. They are filled with accounts of splendid doings at Glasgow.

The Funds were steady—Consols kept nearly stationary at 80½ and 81.

Our own files of Journals have not yet been delivered from the Post Office.

*Madras Gazette Extraordinary, January 14, 1823.*—Political speculation was afloat in conjectures who was to be the successor to the late Marquis of Londonderry. Lord Liverpool espoused the interest of the Honorable Frederick Robinson, by whom, it is said, all the despatches bearing the signature of Lord Castlereagh were written—others name the Duke of Wellington—but as far as we can collect, we may venture to anticipate the appointment of Mr. Peel as Foreign Secretary, and Lord Colchester to the Home Department.

We can trace no report of Mr. Canning's succession—that Gentleman was at a Dinner Party given to him by his Liverpool Friends, on the 30th of August, "PREPARATORY TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR INDIA."

The Lord Chancellor had signified his intention of tendering his resignation, and report adds, that Mr. Huskisson will succeed Mr. Vansittart in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Such English officers as have taken a part in the liberation of Colombia have been provided for by the New Republic, and as the Treasury was not sufficiently provided to pay the Caracacas Prize Money, a proportionate distribution of lands had taken place.

Spain was in that distracted state and so high were revolutionary principles in Madrid that it became necessary to double the guards of the Palace every night.—The Queen was so ill as to have received the last Sacrament.

The New York Papers give a sad account of the affairs at Boston—by the enumeration of upwards of 200 failures.

The Greeks have at last received aid from a Christian Power. The American frigate *CONSTITUTION* landed an Agent of the Uni-

ted States at Hydra in the month of June, who proceeded immediately to Corinth, and signed there on the 16th July a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with the Senate.—This is the first aid the Greeks have received from a Christian Power!!!

Reports say that the King has it in contemplation to restore the forfeited titles of the Scottish Peers. Among those particularly likely to come under his Majesty's consideration are the Dukedom of Perth and the Earldom of Mar—the former to be given to Lord Gwydir in the right of his Wife, and the latter to Mr. Erskine of Mar.—It is also rumoured that there will be some new creations, when Sir Walter Scott will be raised to the Peerage, with the title of Baron Abbotsford.

The King had visited Scotland, but had returned, and landed at Gravesend on the 5th September. Intelligence of this late date was received at Madeira by the *YORK*, when lying there to receive a cargo of Wine.

The H. C. Ship *ALAN* and free Trader *KINGSTON* reached England on the 28th August last.

The *Eclipse*, Stewart, passed by Portsmouth on the 25th August.

Charles Mills, jun. Esq. has succeeded the late John Inglis, Esq. in the Directory.

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield has been appointed to the Government of Fort Charles, in Port Royal in the Island of Jamaica—and Sir Giffbrath Lowry Cole to the Government of the Mauritius.

*London, August 29, 1822.*—French papers of Monday arrived last night. They give an account of the ceremonies of the King's birth-day, and of the inauguration of the Statue of Louis XIV., with which we shall not trouble our readers. These papers contain news from Madrid to the 15th inst. The *JOURNAL DES DEBATS* says, that the life of the Queen of Spain was despaired of, and that at the departure of the courier she had asked for the last sacrament. Her illness was occasioned by continued nervous attacks. The same paper adds the following statements—"The new Ministry has announced to all the *employés* of Government, that those who show themselves lukewarm in their support shall be dismissed. Severe measures, and the employment of troops, were spoken of. The Council of War had condemned to death Lieutenant Goffieux, of the Royal Guard, as being guilty of having carried arms against the Constitution. The other officers apprehended expect the same lot. Goffieux was defended on his trial by M. Garcia, one of the editors of the *ESPECTATEUR*. The Advocate fulfilled his task with zeal, drew tears from the eyes of the audience, and produced a great impression on the minds of the Judges. The number of officers of the Royal Guard confined in the prisons of Madrid amounts to sixteen. The royalist insurrection, which broke out at Ronda, and in the neighbouring mountains, still continues. It is said that the Bishop of Malaga and Ceuta have put themselves at the head of their insurgent people! The *COURIER FRANCOIS* and the *CONSTITUTIONNEL* contains each advices from Madrid to the 15th, but present us with nothing of much interest. General Mina is said to have set out on the 14th to head the army of Catalonia, which is stated to amount to 26,000 men. The Minister of War, Lopez Banos, is endeavouring to raise to 20,000 men the army of Arragon and Navarre, in order to support the army of Catalonia, and thus to form a line of circumvallation along the Pyrenees. The Government is said to

have resolved to devote the greatest part of the revenue to the service of the Minister of War, and to propose the opening of a new loan for the same purpose on the meeting of the Extraordinary Cortes. General Milans has transmitted the following despatch to Government, dated Breda, Aug. 5:—"I attacked the enemy at daybreak in the streets of this small town. The streets are covered with dead bodies, with arms and horses. The cavalry has pursued the rest; they are nearly all wounded. I am going to give a little rest to the troops at St. Coloni, whence I shall address to your Excellency a more detailed account."

The most atrocious accounts are said to arrive from Navarre and Catalonia of the cruelties of the religious fanatics. The guards of the King's Palace are stated to have been doubled for three nights previous to the departure of the post on the 15th.

We yesterday inserted a paragraph from the AUGSBURG GAZETTE, giving an account of a great victory rumoured to have been gained at Thermopylae by the Greeks over the Turks, and we expressed our reluctant though grave doubts of the truth of the statement. These papers quote the following article from the same Augsburg Journal, which is not much calculated to incline the previously wavering balance of probability in favour of the decided success of the Greeks:—"At the moment we were sending our paper to press, we received the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER of the 16th of August, which devotes five columns and a half to the affairs of the Greeks, without saying a word of the advantages which they have obtained; on the contrary, according to it, Chourschid Pasha has been constantly victorious. He has taken Salona, Athens, and Thebes. The Greek Chiefs are at variance among themselves. Odysseus, in spite of his poetic name, is only a highway robber, he assassinated two European officers who served the Greeks; he afterwards deserted to Chourschid Pasha, and it is not known now where he is. Coleotroni, another chief of robbers, has been obliged, according to the same authority to raise the siege of Patras. General Normann has been beaten and lost all his attendants. The invincible Turkish fleet cruises in the waters of Samos. Moldavia and Wallachia have been evacuated by the Turks, and the Russian troops have already re-passed the Dniester. Such are the bulletins of the AUSTRIAN OBSERVER, and we know what faith they deserve."

*Tories at Edinburgh.*—The Tories, we find, are somewhat displeased with the Duke of Hamilton, for the undisguised frankness with which he delivered his sentiments at the Edinburgh Corporation dinner. Generally speaking, it must be acknowledged that a political assembly is the proper place for the expression of political opinions; and to a certain extent we may be disposed to hesitate about the taste or prudence exhibited by the noble Duke, in taking a compliment of pure courtesy offered to himself at a convivial meeting, as the text for a profession of his constitutional faith and principles, when neither were brought into dispute. But having said so much, we have, as it appears to us, left nothing unsaid that can be fairly urged in the way of objection to the speech of this respectable Nobleman. If his taste was doubtful, his spirit and honesty were entitled to the warmest applause. Nay, the less apt or inviting the occasion in the judgment of ordinary men, the more conspicuous was the proof thus afforded of the zeal and noble jealousy by which his Grace was animated on behalf of the cause of public liberty, and of his own honour as the head of the ancient Peers of Scotland. It perhaps occurred to his Grace's mind that when his health was drunk in conjunction with the Scottish Peerage, he took no unfit or unbecoming license, by vindicating his claim to so high a compliment, and putting on record his own sense of the solemn obligations and exalted duties of the Peerage. It is possible that his Grace might apprehend some unhappy misconstruction of the toast, or of the conditions on which he accepted his share of it, if he did not, by an oblique though intelligible protest, contrive to purify himself personally from the suspicion that the virtues and services which entitled him to such an honour, were precisely of the same class and kind as those which constituted the well-known title of many of his noble brethren, then present, to be embraced within it. It is, again, more than probable that his Grace perceived the tide of Toryism to set so strongly among

certain ranks of the citizens and others who surrounded him, that it was useful to oppose the head of the aristocracy to the torrent. We do not regret that the first Nobleman in Scotland has acted this proud and manly part—that he has rebuked, almost in the auspicious presence of that Sovereign who owed his Crown to Whig principles, the base devotion of Jacobitism to the creed of arbitrary power. Nor could it be otherwise than beneficial to his Majesty himself to show the world, that although he might invest his person with the plaid and insignia of the House of Stuart, there were in Scotland true and faithful Counsellors, who would remind him, if necessary, that the imitation must be pushed no further.

*The King's Visit to Scotland.—Sunday Morning.*—As the King's remaining at Dalkeith during the preceding Sunday had, as we remarked, given offence to his Presbyterian Deans and Chaplains; and as this had, it may be, been heightened by the strong spice of the old Jacobite tenets and feelings which were infused into the Episcopalian address which had been presented on Monday, it had been arranged that his Majesty should this day listen to the simple and primitive service of the Scottish Kirk. As there is a permanent throne in the High Kirk for the accommodation of the King's Representative during the sittings of the General Assembly, no new erection was requisite in that Kirk. The throng of people wishing for admission was, however, so great, that admission had to be granted by tickets, for which pretty high prices were offered. The King came from Holyrood in a carriage and six, entered the church at half past eleven, and seated himself on the throne, surrounded by his courtiers, nobles, and officers of state. When he entered, the people stood up, and continued so during the reading of the introductory psalm. The sermon was one of considerable power and eloquence, and the very Rev. Dr. Lamont, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Kirk, did not make a single allusion to his Royal hearer. The discourse was a fine specimen of Presbyterian sermonizing, and it was only in his concluding prayer that the preacher alluded to the honour of the Royal visit. The service was not long, and immediately after it was over the King set out for Dalkeith. The conduct of the people, both outside and inside the church, was to the full as characteristic as that upon any of the preceding occasions. The assembled people in the street lifted their hats and bowed respectfully as the King passed along; but neither from those there, nor from those within the church, was there any shout or even the smallest noise. The solemn and dignified stillness which prevailed through the whole brought back to one's view the Sabbaths that have long gone by; and if the King had reason to say, that on account of their week-day conduct they were all ladies and gentlemen, he must have felt from their conduct on this Sabbath that they are a nation of Christians. If in their other conduct they have put an end to the calumny of sedition, in this they have put an end to that of infidelity and profaneness.

*Sunday, 5 o'clock.*—The King departs for Hopetoun House on Thursday morning, whence, he will pass on board the fleet, and sail immediately.

*The King's Arrival and Landing.*—*Edinburgh, Saturday, August 17, 1822.*—If there be circumstances in the state of the country which, in a general sense, would make us regret some of the consequences which must attend this Royal Visit, there are other circumstances which make us glad that it has taken place. His Majesty must now be satisfied, from ocular demonstration, that the people of Scotland—of all classes—are *truly loyal*, by which we mean, that they are attached to the laws, and anxious to pay every rational mark of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the State. The King was welcomed, by the body of his Scottish subjects—not with delirious joy, as in Ireland—not with any thing like sycophancy, or undue servility—but with that deference and high regard which a free people may evince towards the *Head of the Government*. The demeanour of the people was most creditable to themselves. They were steady, orderly, and respectful. That of his Majesty courteous, and apparently grateful. But how could it be otherwise?—The weather, on Thursday, was not only fine, but brilliant; the scenery was striking; and



the population of Edinburgh—we might almost say of Scotland—was in motion to welcome their King. Every thing was favourable for shewing off the pomp and circumstance of the occasion. The spacious inclined plane of Leith Walk was full of life, motion, and bustle. The Calton-Hill, which terminated the vista from Leith, was crowded with people from its very base; while the Monument with its flag, the Observatory, the military tents, and the artillery placed upon it for the occasion, gave it an effect at once pleasing and imposing. The Easter-road, again, which was literally animated, carried the eye to the bold and broken outline of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craggs—partially covered with tents and guns—so that those in the procession, which could itself be seen to great advantage from almost any point, had before them and about them one of the finest composition views of town and country,—mountain, hill, and precipice,—art and nature,—earth and sky,—that the world can furnish. The stateliness and boldness of the streets at the head of Leith Walk—the substantial and respectable appearance of the houses in Picardy Place, York Place, St. Andrew's Square, and George Street,—the picturesque magnificence of the ridge of the old city as it is terminated by the Castle,—the elegance of the Register-House,—and the soft, yet striking effect of the Calton Hill, with its buildings from the west, and its peopled sides must have made a deep impression on the feelings of his Majesty. On the other hand, we have reason to believe that, with those who had not previously seen the King, his present public appearance has made a favourable impression towards himself personally, on the minds of his Scottish subjects. We have no wish to flatter, but we are glad in being able to proclaim such a truth. And if no evil counsellor interfere—if his Majesty deal equally with all parties—we are confident that this progress to Scotland will redound to the honour and advantage of the King and the people.

The royal cavalcade proceeded at a foot pace along the whole route, so that every person sufficiently near had time to take a deliberate view. It was shewy and well arranged, and derived a picturesque character from the variety and splendour of the ancient and modern costumes, arms, and habiliments displayed. The poorest part, in point of effect, was that of the coaches, many of which had no pretensions to elegance; and the gentlemen with blue coats and white wands, whose dress and appearance was too civic and sober to consort well with the rest of the pageant. The parties of Highlanders in their ancient garb and armour had a pleasing effect; but too much has been done to give a Highland complexion to the whole of the exhibitions connected with the royal visit, as if nothing were Scottish but what is Highland. His Majesty, who seemed to enjoy the scene, repeatedly took off his hat and bowed to the spectators. His complexion was rather more sallow than we expected, and his physiognomy, though but slightly touched with the characters of age, seemed to us less youthful than it is generally represented in engravings.

The fireworks, at night, exhibited a still more formidable crowd—the immense masses, who were scattered over a long line in the forenoon, being attracted to one point. But dense as the crowd was, there was the utmost propriety of behaviour, and scarcely one drunk person was to be seen. There was the more merit in their orderly conduct, as the fireworks were stupidly placed so low, that not one person in ten could see them.—*Scotsman.*

*The Late Marquis of Londonderry.*—It is highly gratifying to find that the Marchioness of Londonderry has successfully exerted the energies of her excellent understanding to sustain her during the severe trial which she has endured. Those who knew the entire and zealous devotion with which she loved the late Marquis were apprehensive that the sudden shock of his death would paralyse her faculties, and leave her the victim of shattered feelings and unrooted affections. His Lordship's manner to her during the last two or three months was considerably changed; his observations or answers, which before were the kindest and most tender, were sometimes extremely petulant. It was remarked, too, that he was frequently absent, and even when there was

company at his own table, that he has been twice addressed without replying. His memory had also greatly failed him, and as Dr. Bankhead observed on the inquest, his Lordship is said to have himself complained of the defect. This was in him the more extraordinary, as previously no man possessed a better recollection, or confided more to it. In discharging his official or Parliamentary duties, he scarcely ever resorted to memoranda, but trusted with just dependence to his memory. The numberless instances in which he was thus able to recall at a moment's warning to the House of Commons, with the nicest accuracy of detail, the particulars of proceedings which had passed years before, must be familiar to all who have been in the habit of attending Parliamentary debates. A circumstance, however, which occurred in the House of Commons about six weeks back, will show, on the contrary, the melancholy reverse which was taking place. Two or three days before, an account was published in the newspapers of the capture of an English ship, bound from Buenos Ayres with hides, by a Spanish vessel under an obsolete Spanish Colonial law. The British ship, it appeared, had been taken into Porto-Rico, and there condemned—part of the condemnation being published along with the account of her capture. To say nothing of advices, almost necessarily, having been officially received at the Foreign Office, of this transaction, before the public could have a knowledge of it, there is great difficulty in conceiving that the Marquis of Londonderry, who daily saw at least all newspapers of note, should pass over, or not have his notice called to an article of the importance just described; yet, when the subject was brought before Parliament, his Lordship, to the astonishment of every one present, declared that he had never heard of the case alluded to, and made his acknowledgments to Dr. Lushington for his proffer of the documents respecting it. This fact may be fairly taken as a distressing proof either of that declension of memory, or listlessness of mind, which but too truly demonstrates a loss of intellect. Something of the same decay of the faculties seems to have been indicated by the manner in which it was observed he lately used to mope about his seat at North Cray. He appeared oppressed in a sort of mysteriousness; walking about a heavy lifeless pace, and alternately looking downwards, with his eyes fixed on the ground, or his face suddenly raised gazing at the Heavens. It was even observed at a late dinner at North Cray, which he gave to some distinguished persons (of whom it is said the Duke of York was one), that his Lordship on entering the parlour, without assigning any reason, requested the Duke of Wellington to take his Lordship's place at the table, while he sat in his Grace's. The most extraordinary aberration, however, which he committed previous to the prorogation of Parliament, was the treatment which his Excellency the French Ambassador experienced about a fortnight back. It is the *etiquette* that the Minister of the Court, where Foreign Ambassadors reside, always requests them to call upon him when he wishes for a conference, unless where the Minister of Foreign Affairs has a direct message to deliver from the King. Accordingly, about a fortnight ago, the Marquis of Londonderry sent a note to Viscount Chateaubriand, requesting to see him at rather an unusually early hour on the following day. His Excellency, in conformity with the invitation, drove at the appointed time to his Lordship's house, and sent up his name. The Marquis of Londonderry was in his dressing-room; and when the servant announced that the French Ambassador was below, he desired the servant to say that he received no visitors that day. The man of course delivered this message, but Viscount Chateaubriand, conceiving there must be some mistake, desired him to remind his master that he had written for him to come. When the servant went up a second time and mentioned this circumstance, the Marquis of Londonderry, for the moment, recollected himself, and ordered his Excellency to be shown up, but strange to say, to his dressing-room instead of to the drawing room! When the two Ministers met, of course some explanation passed, which helped to remove the awkwardness of the whole affair, and convinced the foreign nobleman that no slight was meditated towards him or his Court. Since, however, the unfortunate death of the Marquis of Londonderry has so awfully occurred, his Excellency sees a new solution for what previously, at best, appear-

ed mysterious, and has mentioned the incident as it is now related. On Friday, when his Lordship came to town for the last time, it was remarked that he went three times successively to Carlton-house gate to wait upon his Majesty, and without entering, returned again to his house in St. James's-square. Once when he returned in this manner, he said that he should first go down to the office before he went to the King, and then as suddenly proceeded again to Carlton Palace. After leaving his Majesty, he seems to have been conscious, for the first time, of the alarming state of his health, which he remarked that afternoon to Dr. Bankhead. He also, while going down in the evening to North Cray, asked the Marchioness, "Did I speak much nonsense to the King to-day?" and then, as it were, recollecting that she could give no answer, leaned back his head in the carriage, and seemed sunk in a sort of lethargy.—*Evening paper.*

**Lord Londonderry.**—We have received the following remarkable communication respecting the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs:—

*Boulogne-sur-Mer, Aug. 17, 1822.*—"Sir,—The account of the suicide of Lord Londonderry reached me at this place, where it has excited much interest, for there are few who deny that the Noble Marquess had many amiable qualities in domestic life, although millions are groaning under the lamentable effects of his public career. In addressing you, however, on this subject, I have no desire to offer any individual opinion. My object is to call the attention of the public to a singular fact. About 12 months ago, I was applied to by a seafaring man, whose name for very obvious reasons, I shall not communicate, to insert in a daily paper which I then held in town, an advertisement, by him called a Petition, but, in fact, a very severe attack upon the Marquess of Londonderry, whom he accused of breach of promise, and wanton disregard of his claims as a spy, employed upon foreign service. On my refusal to comply with his request—because compliance would have been dangerous in the existing state of the law upon libel—the individual referred to, uttered some expressions relative to Lord Londonderry, which I considered so alarming as to feel conscientiously bound to warn the Noble Marquess against assassination.\* Upon inquiry, arrangements were found to exist which made it too reasonable to suppose, but for my information, the Noble Marquess would have been exposed to serious danger, and notwithstanding Lord Londonderry's political hostility against me, I received from him a very polite letter of thanks.

"I was naturally led to expect that the affair would have terminated in the way recommended by me to his Lordship, viz. by depriving the individual of all motive for complaint and irritation, being partly impressed with a belief that he had some cause at least for complaint. On the day following the receipt of Lord Londonderry's letter, I was, however, waited upon by the then chief stipendiary Magistrate of Westminster, on the part of the Noble Lord, and requested to enable Lord Londonderry to bind over the irritated individual in sureties to keep the peace, being at the same time told that the Noble Lord was determined to investigate his pretended claims, and if there existed any grounds for them, to do him justice. Upon this assurance, I promised to give evidence against the man; but reflecting subsequently that vengeance, and not security, might be sought for, I wrote to the Chief Magistrate two hours after his visit, to say that I would have nothing to do with the business. Notwithstanding this communication, the agents of the Noble Lord were so intent upon punishing the already wretched man at the expence of my honour, that two Bow-street Officers were dispatched to his residence, with instructions, in the event of their finding him from home, to leave word that I was waiting for him at my office. The same Officers were then instructed to call at my house, and secrete themselves until the arrival of the individual in question,

\* When remonstrated with on the horrible nature of his intention, the man replied, 'I have tried every newspaper in London—your's was the last. If I had been able to expose the——, my revenge would have been complete; but, as I must bury my complaints, I will have this life.' Is not this a triumphant proof of the value of that Press which Ministers madly seek to destroy?—*Evening Paper.*

which they did without ceremony. I had prudence enough to conceal from them my indignation at the conduct of their employers, and to keep them in a back room whilst my publisher took an opportunity to put the man whom they sought to entrap upon his guard, and to inform him that I was so far from desiring my house to be made a rendezvous for thief-catchers, that I would willingly assist him to remove to a distance, which I have reason to believe that he did. When he was gone, I told the Officers what I had done, and desired them to inform their master that in all countries except England, a Police Magistrate is a Gentleman, and would scorn the unworthy act to which he had recourse. What followed is immaterial—reproaches were made against me from more quarters than one: but I had acted conscientiously, and cared little for the Chief Magistrate or my Lord Londonderry.

"My object in stating these facts, which I have hitherto kept from the public, is to throw some discredit upon the assertion that Lord Londonderry never dreaded assassination until his derangement; and at the same time to caution other Ministers against the folly and wickedness of trifling with the feelings of any man who has once served them, and who has claims upon their attention.

"Is it to be wondered at that a Minister should dread assassination if he neglects the petitions and claims of those who apply to him; or that the most brilliant public career should end in wretchedness and misery, if, in the search for splendour, men prefer the approbation of Monarchs to the satisfaction of the heart, and the glad throbbings of an approving conscience?

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"GIBBONS MERLE."

*Ilchester and Sir W. Manners (Lord Huntingtower).*—In the last Parliament, this borough was nominally represented by the Hon. Mr. Ward, son of Lord Dudley and Ward. The borough then belonged to Sir W. Manners; and in the month of February, 1817, Mr. Ward, representing the Baronet's borough in the House of Commons, opposed Parliamentary reform from his place there, and concluded his observations by saying, that "as Parliamentary reform, however moderate, was the beginning of an inroad on the constitution, and was dangerous, so he would firmly resist every proposition that might be made on the subject."

Mr. Oldfield, in his *History of the House of Commons* (6 vols, 8vo), says respecting Ilchester, that "this borough has been so imprudent in the exercise of its corruption, as to have had the whole system several times exposed before committees of the House of Commons." He then states, that "the houses in this place were purchased up about 1784 by the late John Harcourt, Esq., who sold them to Richard Troward, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Norfolk-street. Mr. Troward sold them again to his partner, the late Mr. Albany Wallis, who bequeathed them to Colonel Bayley, from whom they were purchased by Sir William Manners, the present proprietor, who has since possessed himself of nearly the whole borough.

"At the general election in 1802, a great part of the voters were bribed at 30l. a man to vote against the proprietor. This caused the trial and conviction of Alexander Davison, Esq., and his agents, at the assizes for the county of Somerset in 1804; for which they afterwards received sentence in the Court of King's Bench to suffer one year's imprisonment.

"To prevent a similar occurrence at a future election, Sir William Manners caused all the houses to be pulled down, except about sixty, in order to limit the number of voters; and erected a large workhouse to accommodate those whose disobedience had offended him!

"The number of houses destroyed upon this occasion was about one hundred, and the electors, who occupied them, with their families, have mostly resided in the workhouse ever since: the nomination of the members is thereby transferred from about one hundred and sixty householders to an individual!"—(Sir W. Manners.)



# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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## Latest English Papers.

*London, August 29, 1822.*—We have never withheld our sympathy from the farmers who, though still condemned to pay high rents, are forced to be satisfied with low prices for their corn. There is, however, a grievance of different nature, and falling on a much more extensive class of sufferers, which we can no longer refrain from noticing in connexion with the price of that first necessary of existence—we mean the oppression practised upon the consumer of bread by those who conduct the intermediate stages of its manufacture from the thrashing machine to the baker's oven. Deeply as the public might still regret the sufferings of the farmer from the fall of markets, unaccompanied by a corresponding fall of rents, it would be no mean consolation if people could persuade themselves that the community at large were gainers by that partial evil. But, unfortunately, the grower of wheat is ruined by receiving too little, while the consumer of bread is cheated into paying a great deal too much. It would hardly be believed on evidence short of notoriety, that while the price of good wheat is under forty shillings per quarter, that of a loaf equivalent to the old quarter (the name of which is now, for some wise but unknown purpose of legislation, abolished) has been in many parts of the metropolis and its neighbourhood, not less than 9d. Allow 38s. for the quarter of wheat, which is described to us to be a high average for good corn; and with all due allowance to the baker, the price of the loaf ought not to exceed 7d. at the most. But to the baker we are inclined to think that the fault is less imputable than to others. If the growth of capital favours monopoly, and its frequent consequence high artificial prices, the bakers, who, as a trade, are destitute of capital, cannot in this instance be fairly reproached. The millers and mealmen who supply the bakers of London and the parts adjacent with flour, are known to be considerable capitalists, to be comparatively few in number, and to have to a certain extent the means of settling the price of flour at their own will. To these men the bakers are in a state of vassalage, as painful to themselves as that of the publicans to the overgrown brewers, and more intolerable to society, in the ratio in which bread is more essential to human sustenance than porter. This double tyranny ought to be broken. It is cruel that the farming population should be impoverished, and yet that the poor inhabitants of cities should not be relieved. If the attention of intelligent and independent men be once turned to a subject of such manifest importance, and their activity roused with a view to the adoption of remedial measures, we doubt not that some beneficial results may be obtained. It does unquestionably seem surprising, that the large profits which are ascribed to the meal trade have not yet enticed to that mode of investment, such a body of capital, and such a train of speculators, as would establish an adequate competition, and reduce the profits within ordinary bounds. The fact indeed has often struck us as so extraordinary, and so much at variance with all sound deductions from the common principles by which commerce is regulated, that we have been more slow than our neighbours in admitting it. But the truth cannot be got over, that an enormous disproportion does subsist, and has long subsisted, between the price of wheat and of bread; and we wish to have the question clearly answered, *who it is that pockets the difference.* We have already said, what is acknowledged by all, that the baker is not a money-making tradesman. It is understood that the bakers are mostly in debt to the millers or flour-merchants with whom they deal. The effect of this must be a complete dominion of the flour-merchant over his debtor, and a submission of the latter to whatever terms his inexorable master may demand from him. Nor will the case be mended by the circumstance of a few independent bakers being scattered among the trade, since they cannot force the flour capitalist to relax his general system of exaction. Laws have been resorted to, and alterations of those laws, but without any sensible benefit. The old *assize* of bread was fixed by striking an average price of flour, whereas it was insisted that wheat, not flour, ought to have formed the standard of calculation: but

how would this reduce the price of bread, if the miller still held up his flour? for if flour were high, as it now is, and wheat low, yet the baker forced to sell bread according to the standard price of wheat, *instead of by the price of flour*, every baker in the metropolis would give up before the week's end, or be infallibly ruined. Still, a stir about the matter may do good; and remedies in the course of discussion and of exertion, may suggest themselves more efficacious than any which have hitherto been thought of. At Hanwell, on Sunday last, a vestry meeting was held in the parish church, for the adoption of some plan towards reducing the price of bread from the scandalous price of 9½d. at which even the poor were compelled to purchase it. The gentlemen present unanimously agreed, that unless the bakers of that parish lowered their loaves to 7½d. or 8d. they would one and all take their bread from London. One or two of the bakers, we understand, were moved by this threat to accept the proposed terms, but declared that *they could not continue to do so, unless the millers reduced their flour.* If the rich are resolute, they may effect wonders, both for themselves and their indigent neighbours. The monopoly of the mealmen is a fact which seems unquestionable; but we should be uncandid to say that it does not perplex us also.

*More Piracy.*—The ELIZA ANN (British ship,) Douglas master, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday from Honduras, was plundered of specie and stores by a pirate off Cape Antonio.

*Havannah, July 14.*—The French frigate ANTIGONE, from Vera Cruz, has brought troops, passengers, and about two millions of dollars.

*East India House.*—Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of a Director in the room of John Inglis, Esq. deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Charles Mills, jun. Esq.

*The Earl of Portsmouth.*—This nobleman, about whom so much has lately been said, is now at his seat, Hurstbourne-park, near Andover, Hants, where he is watched and attended in all his movements, by an officer connected with the principal Police-office of the metropolis. When his Lordship, on the occasion of his rapid journey from Edinburgh some few weeks ago, arrived at the seat of Lord Grantley, near Guildford, Surrey, an express was sent off to London, and two Police-officers left town immediately (we understand in the middle of the night) to be in attendance upon Lordship's person. They remained with him until he departed for Hurstbourne-park, whither one of them afterwards followed, and he now resides there. A similar course was pursued, on a like occurrence happening three or four years ago. A police-officer was then in attendance upon the noble lord for nearly six months, during which time he rode out in the carriage with him, and scarcely ever quitted his presence for a single moment. These officers were employed upon the duty, at the instance of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, the brother of Lord Portsmouth.

*St. Mary, Newington.*—As there is always danger of misapplication when the national purse is opened under local trustees for local purposes, the public is proportionably obliged to those who watch with care, and oppose with vigour, any encroachment for private ends on a public fund. On this ground, the Vestry Meeting recently held in the church of St. Mary, Newington, to "take into consideration some proceedings of the Trustees appointed for building churches in this parish, as to the ground purchased for the intended church-yard in Walworth-road," deserves the thanks of the inhabitants. It appears from the resolutions then adopted, that the Trustees have purchased an acre and three quarters of land for the site of a new church and for a burial ground, at the expense of 2,261*l.* or at the rate of 1,400*l.* per acre; that this land, when purchased, was leasehold, and that it was enfranchised for 19*l.* by the Dean and Chaplain of Canterbury. The parishioners express their opinion that this price was excessive; and without being able to determine this point, we may be allowed to congratulate the original proprietors, the ground on "the Walworth-road" is still valuable, whatever depression may have taken place in the price of land in

other parts of the kingdom. But the meeting had still a graver complaint against the Trustees: they complain not only that they are too liberal purchasers, but that a fifth part of this well-paid field is to be given up, without any compensation, to be made into a road for the private advantage of certain persons who occupy houses in the neighbourhood. We are unable, of course, to vouch for the truth of these allegations, or the justness of these complaints; but when we see them embodied in the public proceedings of a respectable meeting of parishioners, with the churchwarden and overseers of the poor at their head—when we find that meeting zealously determined, at the risk of considerable expense, to oppose the intended arrangements, on the ground that they would divert the public money from its legitimate purpose—and when we reflect how liable trustees are to be imposed upon by private partialities or individual representations, we cannot but think that the case requires investigation from the general commissioners, and that no final step ought to be taken till the parishioners are satisfied, or the trustees vindicated.

**Mining Intelligence.**—Copper Ores sold at Redruth on Thursday, total 2,468 tons; standard 108l. 10s. Copper Ores for sale this week at Redruth, 2,686 tons.

**Longevity.**—(From the *Moniteur of Sunday last*.)—It is stated that an old man, a contemporary of Louis XIV., will assist tomorrow at the inauguration of the statue of that great Monarch. His name is Peter Huet, and his age is 116 years. He is in possession of all his faculties. He has a long white beard, his voice is firm and sonorous; his countenance is expressive; his features become animated and his eyes sparkle whenever the ceremony of the inauguration is spoken of. He served in the royal cavalry six years, and in the marine 15 or 16 years. He will wear tomorrow the uniform of his regiment—the royal cavalry. He will be at the head of the veterans who will form a circle round the monument, to guard the statue of that great King whose features he has seen, and whose image is still engraven on his memory. A chair will be placed before the statue to receive him; but this venerable old man has none of the infirmities of advanced age; he walks erect and with facility; he speaks and gesticulates with animation.

**Boston.**—Letters received from New York communicate very distressing intelligence from Boston. At that city upwards of 200 failures had happened, chiefly amongst the retail dealers. A great many had also taken place at New York, and much farther distress was expected.

**Magistrate of Ireland.**—The Lower Canada papers state, "that a man was lately committed to the Quebec gaol, charged with being an accomplice in a murder committed on the body of a Magistrate of Ireland. It is said he has confessed his guilt, and will be sent to the country from whence he came for trial."

**Joseph Buonaparte.**—The ex-King of Spain, passed through the village of Buffalo last week, on his way to visit Niagara Falls, in company with Captain Rasy, who commanded the gun-brig which conveyed Napoleon from the Island of Elba, on his return to France, in 1815.—*New York paper, July 30.*

**Colonel W. Bowen.**—The following melancholy occurrence took place in Piccadilly, on Thursday evening, about half past 5 o'clock:—A Colonel W. Bowen, fourth son, of the late George Bowen, Esq. of Llyng-waire, in Pembrokeshire, was intending to leave town by the coach for Bristol, which goes from the Circus, in Piccadilly: upon finding the coach had left the office, and seeing it a short distance from him, he ran to overtake it, and when nearly opposite the Albany, he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired.—*Morning Paper.*

**St. John's, Newfoundland, July 27.**—The brig SPENCE, of Sunderland, 305 tons, Michael Wilson, master, from Richebucto, bound to Liverpool, with lumber, was totally lost near St. John's on the 16th instant, at 4 in the evening; crew saved and arrived here on Thursday last. Scylla and Charybdis could not have been more terrifying to the mariners of old, than will the name of St. John's shortly be to our modern navigators. It is certain that

on the small extent of coast which divides the two bays of St. Mary's and Trepassy, more vessels are lost than in all North America beside; yet no steps appear to have been taken by Government, or any institution connected with our extensive shipping interest, to ascertain the cause or to guard against it in future. The cost of any one of the men of war which have been wrecked there within a few years, would have maintained a small military post, for the purpose of firing fog guns or a bell might be so constructed as to toll at intervals. No notice is taken in any of the charts hitherto published of any extraordinary indraft or current on that part of the coast, yet it is very evident it must be the case: it is a subject of serious consequence, and we hope will call the attention of Government. With due respect to his Excellency the Governor of this island, we think one of the men of war under his command could not be better employed than in ascertaining the strength and set of the current at spring and neap tides, from St. Peter's to Cape Race: it might be the means of saving many valuable lives and a considerable amount of property. The conduct of the people who live in the neighbourhood, in plundering wrecks and even the baggage of the crews, also requires a strict investigation, and some example to be made, for the purpose of deterring them in future.

**New Law Courts.**—The preparations for the New Law Courts, to be built west of Westminster-hall, are proceeding rapidly. The different departments have received strict orders from the Surveyor-General of the Board of Works, to proceed with all possible despatch. The Court of Exchequer, the Record Office, and Oliver's and the Exchequer coffee houses, are to be pulled down forthwith. The whole are to be sold by auction in a few days. The thoroughfare through Westminster-hall is closed, and will not be opened again till the New Courts of Law are finished. The new royal entrance to the House of Lords is also proceeding rapidly.

**Ship Liverpool.**—One of the passengers who was on board the ship LIVERPOOL, from New York, bound to Liverpool, (which was lost on the Banks of Newfoundland,) who was in one of the three boats with the crew and 15 passengers, states that they were six days and nights in the open boats, and 500 miles from shore, and were reduced to a biscuit and half-pint of water per day, not having been able to save any thing from on board the LIVERPOOL: at length they were picked up by a fishing boat, in which they were on board two days, and carried to Newfoundland. Captain Lee, of the LIVERPOOL, chartered a schooner at St. John's, to carry the crew back to New York.

**Awful Catastrophe.**—About four o'clock in the afternoon of Monday last, the village of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet, was visited with one of the most tremendous storms of thunder and lightning ever known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, in the course of which two labouring men, named Geo. Bedingfield and Richard Johncock, who were at work in a field near the village, were instantaneously struck dead by the electric fluid, which was observed to descend to the earth to within two feet of Bedingfield, whose clothes were torn in pieces, and his body rendered a shocking spectacle, his head being dreadfully burnt, as also one of his legs. The body of Johncock was also much discoloured and blackened. They were both married men, and besides a wife, Johncock has left six children; and what adds to the calamity, his wife had been delivered of the youngest only a few hours. Two other persons were knocked down and injured at the same moment. The bodies were conveyed to the church to await a Coroner's inquest, and the sensation occasioned in the village by this dreadful occurrence is indescribable.

**Distress in Ireland.**—A public meeting, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an association for collecting clothes for the poor peasantry in Ireland, as recommended by the Committee at the City of London Tavern, was held yesterday at the Rev. George Clayton's Chapel, Walworth. The meeting, which with two exceptions, consisted altogether of females, was highly respectable; but, owing to the threatening appearance of the weather during the morning, was not so numerous as otherwise might have been expected. There were, however, about



from 80 to 100 ladies present. Soon after 12 o'clock, the Rev. George Clayton stated the object for which the meeting had been assembled. It was, he observed, scarcely necessary for him to state, that by the benevolent exertions and most liberal donations of the public in every part of this kingdom, the frightful progress of famine and disease had been almost effectually arrested in Ireland. Thousands and thousands had been preserved from that most terrible visitation—death by hunger; and the period was now rapidly approaching when the poor Irish peasant, being able to procure work, would no longer stand in need of the pecuniary assistance of his liberal benefactors in this country. To this, however, there as yet remained one obstacle; and as far as thousands were concerned, almost an insuperable one, unless the exertions of the charitable and humane were again called into action. This obstacle, it would be easily anticipated, was the want of clothes. Many of the poor people having in the early period of their sufferings, and before effectual relief arrived to them from this country, parted with every article of clothing which could procure them the smallest portion of food, and arrest even for a short time the intolerable pangs of hunger. The consequence was, that a large portion of them who were able to work, and for whom employment could be obtained, were prevented from availing themselves of the circumstance by the want of clothes. Great as this evil was at present, it must be considerably aggravated on the approach of winter. To remedy the evil the committee at the London Tavern had recommended the forming of district committees of ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of collecting old clothes, and of providing such articles of dress for men and women as were likely to be most serviceable in the coming winter. A committee, on an extensive scale, was formed at the west end of the town, from whose exertions considerable benefit had been already derived, and the object of the present meeting was to take such steps as might lead to similar results in this neighbourhood. He would now leave the ladies to arrange amongst themselves such plan, as, in their opinion, would be likely to forward the object which they must all have in view. He would only add, that the articles which the London Tavern Committee particularly recommended were, shirts, flannel waistcoats, and large wrapping great coats for the men; and shifts, flannel and linsey-woolsey petticoats, and plaid or woolen wrapping cloaks for the women. As the committee did not wish to add to the wants of the poor Irish, by giving them articles which were not considered necessities of dress amongst themselves, they did not recommend the providing of shoes or stockings, as with these the great majority of the peasantry in general dispensed. The ladies would, therefore, do well to confine their attention to those articles which he had already mentioned. He would now take his leave, satisfied that, having pointed out to them how far they might relieve their fellow creatures from misery, no exhortation on his part could be necessary to stimulate them to so meritorious an effort. The reverend gentleman then withdrew.

We did not attend the deliberations of the ladies, but we understood the result to be the appointment of a committee to forward the object for which they had been called together.

*The Ancient Vessel discovered in the Channel of the Rother.*—Since our last notice of this singular remnant of antiquity, it has been perfectly cleared from the sea-sand and mud, so as to render both its external and internal parts visible, and is found to be in a state capable of being floated: several ship-carpenters have consequently been employed to repair and fit it, so that it may be conveyed by water to London, where, with the antique remains found in it, it is intended to exhibit it. For this purpose the attempt to float it will take place this day. "It will indeed be (says our correspondent) a very novel and astonishing occurrence to see a ship which was lost 600 years ago, raised from what was once the bottom of the sea, and performing another voyage on its proper element." We fully agree with our correspondent as to the novelty and singularity of the occurrence, but we cannot concur with him that the vessel is of that remote date which he has fixed, much less with others, that it is one of the vessels used

by the Danes in their attack on this country in 891. We are more inclined to adhere to our former conjecture, that it is of Dutch or Danish origin, and was wrecked in the great tempest of 1296, which diverted the Rother from its ancient to its present channel.—*Kentish Gazette.*

*Miss Annabella Ramsay.*—An inquisition was taken yesterday, at the sign of the Fortune of War, in the New-road, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Miss Annabella Ramsay, aged 30 years, whose body was found drowned in the Regent's Canal on Sunday morning. The deceased, it appeared, in consequence of some family quarrel, absconded from her friends, with whom she resided in Montague street, Russell-square, on the preceding Wednesday. Hand-bills were printed and posted up in all parts of the town, describing her person, dress &c. and offering a large reward to any person who would give any tidings of her to her friends, but she was not heard of until she was found drowned, and at the time there was a bill-sticker posting up some of the bills along the road. The deceased had been seen, the three days preceding to her body being found, walking in a low desponding state up and down by the side of the canal, and during the time she avoided meeting or speaking to any one. Other witnesses proved several instances of an unsettled mind in the deceased; and the Jury returned a verdict—"Drowned herself when in a state of temporary mental derangement."—*Times, Aug. 29.*

*Lord Colchester.*—Some anxious apprehensions, we find, have been expressed, lest the delicacy of my Lord Colchester's health may unhappily compel him to decline the honour of a seat in the Cabinet, which it is said, his Lordship's friends intend to propose for him. The assiduous duties of the Speaker's Chair are understood to have produced injurious effects, which neither time nor travelling have sensibly ameliorated. Perhaps, however, his Lordship's constitution is still elastic enough for the duties of office, and we are not without hopes but the exercise of body and mind, which a Cabinet Minister is paid to undergo, might much contribute to his eventual recovery. At the time of his Lordship's elevation to the Peerage, those best acquainted with the nature of his complaint conceived that a removal to Whitehall might be productive of the most salutary consequences and regretted that he should have been under the necessity of undertaking a pilgrimage to St. Peters.

*Sir Lowry Cole.*—We understand that Sir Lowry Cole is appointed to the Government of the Mauritius, in the room of Governor Farquhar, who returns to England forthwith. It is said that a distinguished Officer who some time back filled an important situation immediately under his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, would have obtained this appointment, had his health permitted its acceptance. Sir Lowry Cole will, probably, find a sufficient compensation for the insalubrity of an Eastern climate in the handsome emoluments of an Eastern Governorship.

*City, Wednesday, August 28.*—No Foreign Mails have arrived this day at the Post-Office, nor has any thing transpired in the city of much moment. Merchants are forced, by the existing laws of the land, not to communicate with their correspondents unless through the General Post-office, and they feel their interests deeply injured by private expresses, and information received by the steam-boats, daily anticipating the arrivals of his Majesty's packets. When the laws enforce a particular mode for the conveyance of correspondence, that mode should be rendered as perfect as possible. The power of steam has completely changed every thing connected with naval polity. The *RAPID* and the *KING OF THE NETHERLANDS* are established weekly betwixt London and Rotterdam. These are both steam-boats, and their arrivals can be so regularly calculated on, that the agents occasionally take a boat down the Thames, from a certainty that their meeting with them will not occasion the loss of a couple of hours. By the way of Rotterdam, every letter from Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Flanders, and Holland may be received by steam with as much regularity as those from Inverness, Portpatrick, or Falmouth, and the Post-office (having

a monopoly of correspondence) should in justice direct a steam Yatch at Rotterdam or Helvoetsluis, to receive twice a week all the letters addressed to England from the North of Europe. It is a well established fact that at present the expences of the Post office Packets cost Government more than they reap from them. There are four stations, Gottenburg, Hamburg, Flanders and Helvoetsluis, for the conveyance of the correspondence with England from the North of Europe, and the two Steam Yachts the KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, and the RAPID, from Rotterdam could deliver all the letters usually received by the media of these four stations, at a very trifling expence to the Government, and in a much shorter period generally, than any sailing vessel is capable of effecting. The power and the advantages of steam have been well exemplified in his Majesty's late voyage to Scotland, when the JAMES WATT Steam Ship absolutely drew the ROYAL GEORGE sailing yacht, acknowledged to be the finest sailing ship on the sea, to the Firth of Forth, leaving even frigates twenty-four hours behind them. From the capital of the Russian Empire, by steam, the regular communication could be reduced to 10 days, calling one day at Lubec, or at some other central place on the passage, to examine the machinery. At present the regular course of post from St. Petersburg is 21 days. From Paris the communication should be daily, for the two days in each week, on which French mails do not arrive, are constantly supplied with information received by private expresses, to the great detriment of the Post-office revenues, and to the greater detriment of individual merchants. From Spain, Portugal, and a part of the Mediterranean, all letters could be received by the way of Lisbon, or Ferrol, with the utmost certainty, and in the short period of 60 hours, by steam packets, from either of these places to Falmouth. So long as steam navigation is permitted by law, so long are the British merchants injured by the Post-office not adopting this plan for the conveyance of the public mails, and the revenues of the empire are also injured by an adherence to customs which should be totally exploded, because they are not equal in utility to modern discoveries. In two years steam navigation has become more perfect than the knowledge of naval tactics previously acquired had been able to effect by centuries of experience, and the public interest requires that the Post office should by the employment of steam packets, reduce the expence and increase the celerity of commercial communications.

*Inauguration of Louis the Fourteenth.*—We have given a brief extract from the Oration delivered at the inauguration of Louis the Fourteenth. We are here very gravely told, that the great men of the age of the *Grand Monarque* knew every thing that can possibly be known, that they penetrated all the theories of which we boast in the present day, but that they saw the danger, and took care not to publish them! This is trifling with a vengeance. The following are extracts:—

*Paris, Aug. 25.*—This day, on the occasion of the fate of the King, the inauguration of the Statue of Louis XIV. took place. The Prefect delivered a speech in praise of Louis XIV. in which he attributed, to the reign of that Monarch the origin of every thing good that France possessed. "I appeal to you all," he said, "Magistrates, literary men, philosophers, artists, merchants, you who contribute to the honour and prosperity of France. I appeal to you, Nobles, Warriors, who form the glory of our age, is there one of the arts which you practise, of which the first solid foundation is not to be attributed to Louis XIV. Is there a single kind of greatness which is not derived, from that focus of illumination? Versed in all human knowledge those geniuses whose profundity astonishes our weakness, any seems to embrace all times, all places, all people—were they ignorant then of the theories of which the present age boasts? No, undoubtedly, they penetrated them, but they saw the dangers of them, and only made known what the wisdom and spirit of their age permitted them to publish. Happy had it been if the same reserve had always been shewn."

It is said that M. Pozzo DE BORGO will leave Paris on the 28th for Verona; that the King of Prussia goes directly to that city; that the Emperor Alexander will reach Vienna on the 7th September; and lastly, that the Emperor of Austria is expected in the latter days of September at Munich, whence he will go to the Congress.

*Paris, Aug. 26.*—Letters of the 15th from Madrid announce, that the Queen was suffering continued nervous maladies, and it was asserted before the departure of the courier that she had demanded the *viaticum*. Before the Queen was so ill the King had requested a second time to go to Sandon, that his wife might take the baths. This was again refused to him, but not to the Queen. This Princess positively refused to go without the Court. The new Ministry had called together the official persons, and declared that all who shewed themselves but lukewarm in defence of the present Government should be dismissed immediately.

The Royalist insurrection which broke out on the 1st of August at Ronda, and in the neighbouring mountains, continues. The Bishop of Malaga and Centa are, it is said, at the head of the insurgents.

*Augsburgh, Aug. 20.*—Letters from Semlin speak of a great victory gained by the Greeks, between Larissa, the Straits of Thermopylae, and Salona, over Chourschid Pasha. If this news may be credited, this bloody battle was fought on the 8th of July, by the Generals Ypsilanti, Normann, Bozarea. Normann was elevated on a shield, and saluted with the title of Heroic Chief. Four Pashas are said to be taken; and Chourschid Pasha, conqueror the evening before, and advancing at the head of 70,000 men, was obliged to flee with scarcely 4,000.

THE AUSTRIAN OBSERVER, of the 16th of August, does not agree with this news, except as it relates to the death of Ulysses. It appears not to have known more than the trifling defeat which the Greeks suffered on the 7th, which did not, however, prevent them from returning the following day with renewed vigour.—*Le Constitutionnel*.

*Vienna, Aug. 16.*—"Chourschid Pasha has advanced at the head of more than 40,000 men across Thermopylae, by Zettouni, where the Greeks experienced a considerable check. He afterwards occupied Lividia and Salona, according to later letters he has retaken Thebes and Athens. Misunderstandings continually prevail among the Greeks Chiefs. Odysseus, who has been much spoken of on account of his poetical name, was nothing less than a Chief of Mainote banditti, who, after having caused to be murdered two European Officers who had been sent to him, passed over to the side of Chourschid Pasha, where he afterwards met his death, it is not known in what manner. Colocotroni, by his private authority, has raised the blockade of Patras, and has recalled his son, who commands a small body of troops in Albania.

"The Turks, formed in three divisions, attacked, on the 16th of July, near Arta, the two intrenched camps of the Insurgents, those of the Hellenes, and those of the Philhellenes (friends of the Greeks), and forced them after an obstinate resistance. The troops of General Normann, which was 180 Philhellenes, lost 150. The General himself and Lieutenant-Colonel Gubernati saved themselves in the mountains of Combotti with 70 men, the others have been taken, carried to Arta and executed. Count Normann and his companions lost all their baggage, decorations, passports, &c.

"The Turkish fleet, after having received reinforcements, left its station near Tenedos to go to Patras for the new Captain Pasha. The Turco-Algerine fleet was seen on the 14th of July in the roads of Samos.

"At the beginning of August, Moldavia and Wallachia were in great part evacuated by the Turkish troops. The Russian troops cantoned in Bessarabia have retired for the most part beyond the Dniester, after having been reviewed on the 29th of July by General Count Wittgenstein."



## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### Safe Arrival of his Majesty.

*The Scotsman, Edinburgh, Saturday, August 17, 1823.*

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we this day announce the safe arrival of his Majesty on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock in Leith Roads. At an early hour in the morning the Calton Hill was crowded with spectators, anxiously looking out for the royal squadron; but the morning being hazy it was nine o'clock before they were descried, about ten miles below Inch Keith. Immediately on their being observed the greatest bustle took place in every quarter of the city, and all the public bodies began to make arrangements to proceed to meet our Sovereign. At eleven o'clock the haze on the water began to clear away and the ROYAL GEORGE yacht, on board of which was his Majesty, was distinctly visible, with the JAMES WATT and COMET steam-packets towing her up. The other ships of the royal squadron, viz. the PHANTOM frigate, the EGBRIA sloop of war, the PRINCE REGENT yacht, and the CALLIOPE and CAMELION, tenders to the royal yacht, were astern of the ROYAL GEORGE, and kept firing salutes, which were answered by the DOVER flag-ship and FORTE frigate in the Roads. When near Inch Keith the COMET steam vessel threw off the ROYAL GEORGE, which was then towed to the Roads by the JAMES WATT. About half past one two vessels passed Leith in fine style, and at two o'clock anchor in the Roads, when a salute was fired from the Battery. During the progress of the royal squadron up the Frith, the Castle and Calton Hills were crowded with people; and along the shore at Leith and Newhaven numbers were assembled, who repeatedly cheered, well coming the approach of the royal visitor.

As soon as it was ascertained that the royal squadron was coming up the Frith, the roads to Leith were crowded with people hastening down to witness the disembarkation, which it was supposed would take place at three o'clock. A great number of gentlemen on horseback and many splendid equipages also went for the same purpose, or to join in the procession to the city; but a heavy rain came on at two o'clock, and there being no appearance that the weather would clear up in the course of the afternoon, his Majesty determined to remain on board till next forenoon.

From the time the royal yacht came to an anchor till late in the evening, steam-boats were constantly plying round her, filled with passengers, who cheered as they passed. His Majesty at different times appeared upon deck, and most gracefully bowed in return for the gratulations he received. He appeared in good health and excellent spirits.

Besides the men of war and royal yachts, his Majesty was attended by the Admiralty and Trinity yachts, and the following members of the Royal Yacht Club:—The Honourable Mr. Pelham, in his ship the FALCON; Sir William Curtis, in his yawl DIX JONES VNUW REBECCA MARIA; Mr. Baron, in his schooner the HUSAR; and Mr. Smith, in his cutter the ORION; besides several others, we understand, not yet arrived.

#### THE LADIES' SILVER CROSS.

The most interesting visit paid to the Royal Squadron on Wednesday, was the mission of Sir Walter Scott, who conveyed to his Majesty the elegant Silver Cross, as a tribute from the Ladies of Edinburgh.

The King having signified his royal pleasure, that the same should be presented in the manner which had been requested by our fair countrywomen, Sir Walter Scott preceded out to the squadron in a barge provided for the occasion; and having been received on board the ROYAL GEORGE, was ushered into the presence of his Majesty.

Sir Walter Scott then presented the Cross, which his Majesty most graciously received, and expressed his intention to wear it in public.

The Bonfire on Arthur's Seat was set fire to in the evening, and it exhibited a brilliant appearance to the surrounding country, though its effect was no doubt considerably deadened by the heavy fall of rain, which also prevented any company from moving abroad to witness it. To the inhabitants of Edinburgh, the illuminated crown on the top of the gas-house chimney presented a much more brilliant spectacle. In the Theatre at night, God save the King was loudly called for, and was given by the whole dramatic corps after the play, the audience joining in it.

#### LANDING AND PUBLIC ENTRY OF HIS MAJESTY.

It had been generally understood that on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, his Majesty would disembark at Leith, and proceed in state to Holyrood Palace; but, to remove all uncertainty on this subject, an official notice was published on Wednesday night, in an Edinburgh Gazette Extraordinary, intimating that his Majesty would land at that hour, and regulating some points of the ceremonial.

Early in the morning, numbers were seen repairing to the Calton Hill, and other high grounds to have a view of the royal squadron, which was now seen to great advantage, as the weather was clear and fine. After breakfast the whole population began to pour out of their houses, and proceeded to arrange themselves along the line of his Majesty's

route. All wore sprigs of heather in their hats, or crosses or favours on their coat breasts. The shops with a very few exceptions were shut, and before 12 o'clock the old town appeared as still as at mid-night, and almost entirely deserted.

The preparations for the landing had been carried on at Leith with much activity.

At 12 o'clock precisely, a gun from the Royal Yacht announced that the King had entered his barge. His Majesty was no sooner under weigh, than the ships and forts proclaimed the circumstance by the thunder of their salutes, and the populace testified their satisfaction by their cheers. In less than a quarter of an hour afterwards, the Royal Barge entered the port of Leith. The shouts of the people, had become still the louder as his Majesty approached the harbour.

On the platform at Leith, ready to receive the King, were assembled the Duke of Dorset, the Earl of Fife, dressed as a Spanish Grandee, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Cathcart, Lord Charles Paget; the Presidents of the Supreme Courts, viz. the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord President, the Lord Chief Commissioner—all in their robes of office, and attended by their respective maces; the Lord Clerk-Register; the Magistrates of Leith, the Admiral of the Port, with Drs. Robertson and Dickson, two clergymen of South Leith.

At a few minutes past 12 the Royal Yacht came in sight, and immediately the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Paget, and Sir Thomas Bradford took their stations on the gangway. The yacht moored; and the moment his Majesty set his foot on Scottish soil, Sir Thomas knelt, and made a low obeisance. The other Noblemen made suitable reverences. His Majesty then uncovered, and took hold of Sir Thomas's hand, and was conducted up the steps of the gangway, at the top of which he was met by Mr. Secretary Peel. All the other Noblemen on the platform immediately made their obeisance. Mr. Macfie, the senior Magistrate of Leith, then congratulated his Majesty on his auspicious arrival in his ancient kingdom of Scotland, which his Majesty received most graciously, and expressed himself much gratified with the arrangements made for his landing and reception. His Majesty, dressed in a rich naval uniform, having a sprig of the thistle and the heather in his hat, then walked across the path assigned for him, his way being previously strewn with flowers, accompanied by the Duke of Dorset and Secretary Peel, and Lord Paget. On his way he noticed the Earl of Elgin, who commanded the Archers, with whom he cordially shook hands. He was then conducted to his carriage; the Duke of Dorset and Sir Charles Paget took their stations on the opposite seat. His Majesty remained in his carriage for about five minutes, and appeared to be greatly affected with the cheers of the myriads of spectators around the quay. The cavalcade then moved forwards, and fell in with the procession, previously arranged in Bernard Street. The Scots Greys kept the ground, in order to prevent any crowd from interrupting the regular formation of the procession, by their anxiety to witness it. The whole of Leith Walk, Leith Street, the Regent Bridge, &c. were lined with cavalry posted at moderate distances, and numerous constables were employed at the most crowded parts of the city, to preserve order. Very soon after the train was adjusted, it began to move in the following order:—

A squadron of the Mid Lothian cavalry, commanded by Sir John Hope.

About eighty of the Celtic Society, in the Highland costume, and under the command of General Graham Stirling.

The Lord High Constable, (the Earl of Errol.) His Lordship was disappointed of his proper robes of office, in consequence of the shortness of the time allowed for preparations, and appeared habited in the regimentals of the Hussars, in which gallant corps his Lordship is lieutenant. He carried his baton of office. He was attended by

Six Constable Esquires mounted; their dress was splendid; they had short Spanish cloaks of purple edged with gold; Spanish hats of black velvet, looped up with gold, and adorned with white plumes; their under dress was white and gold, and they wore the usual brown boots with gold tassels.

Six Constable Yeomen on foot, and a large train of footmen, in white liveries and black velvet caps.

This train of the Lord High Constable, the first subject in Scotland, was one of the best arrayed in the whole procession, and made a very imposing appearance.

Lord Lyon, King at Arms (the Earl of Kinnoull) represented by his *interim deputy*, George Tait, Esq., followed the High Constable; the King at Arms was superbly dressed in his magnificent tabard, over a mantle of crimson velvet, decorated with the various devices of his office, worked in gold; the train hanging over the horse and almost concealing it. On his head he wore the crown, which distinguishes the King at Arms. Beyond the groom, to support Lord Lyon, rode two Heralds—Marchmont, (Mr. Small) and Islay (Mr. Cook). They were dressed in their appropriate tabards.

The White Rod (Sir Patrick Walker) followed the Lyon King. The White Rod's dress was the most splendid, beyond comparison, of any that graced the ceremony. He wore the superb jacket of crimson and gold, which he had used at the Coronation, but which was concealed in a great measure by a splendid mantle of white satin, lined throughout with crimson, and fastened with a cord of gold and crimson. His lower vestments were of crimson, and he had on brown boots, adorned with gold tassels and fringe, and a black velvet Spanish cap looped with gold, and with a black feather. His horse was almost covered with a scarlet shabrack edged with white lace, and adorned at the corners with silver thistles. On each side of him rode assistants in plain blue surtouts, lined with white silk, and having white silk sashes, edged with gold, ruffs, Spanish caps, and brown boots, blue saddle-cloths with white edging, and white rosettes on the bridles, and white rein.

Four trumpeters on foot came next, dressed in scarlet, and with gold laced hats, their trumpets having blue and white banners. A small party of Highlanders on foot, two heralds in their appropriate tabards mounted.

The carriages of Officers of State—Lord Clerk Register—Lord Advocate, and Lord Justice-Clerk. Two state trumpeters.

Chief Judges of the Supreme Courts, not being Officers of State. Lord President, Lord Chief Baron, and Lord Chief Commissioner. Sir Walter Scott was in one of these carriages. A division of Highlanders.

The Lord Lieutenant of Mid Lothian, the Marquis of Lothian, in his proper uniform, that of a Brigadier-General, decorated with the order of the Thistle.

Deputy Lieutenants, dressed in green coats, mounted. Their under-dress was buff; they wore cocked hats and swords.

Sheriff Duff. His dress was blue; with a white under-dress and military cocked hat. His attendants were dressed in blue, with a silver thistle on the cope; they wore a red waistcoat and white lower habits. The Sheriff and his party were all mounted.

Sir Evan Macgregor, in his proper Highland tartan, with his tail, banner and pipers.

The Knight Marischall (Sir Alexander Keith) dressed in a scarlet frock coat, laced with gold, and having a white under-dress. The Knight Marischall's horse was richly adorned with cararions; it was a small shewy black horse, a great attendance of grooms and servants, some mounted and some on foot. The Marischall Esquires had on scarlet cloaks, and the Marischall Yeomen brown surtouts.

A Celtic guard, under the orders of Colonel Stewart, followed. Then came a division of the Greys; the band of the 13th regiment of the line; the Edinburgh troop of Yeomanry, followed by their trumpeters, completed the procession.

In the foregoing order the procession passed along Bernard and Constitution Street, under the triumphal arches which had been erected in them.

The Glengary Highlanders, under the command of Colonel Ramsden Macdonell of Glengarry and Clanronald, arrived at Leith at a little past eleven, keeping possession of the Royal carriage till his Majesty stepped into it; they then occupied the station appointed to them, which was nearest to the Royal Person of all the Highlanders, being next to the Royal Company of Archers.

When the procession had proceeded a short way up Leith Walk, the Usher of the White Rod, supported by Marchmont and Islay Heralds, preceded by two State trumpeters, and attended by two Purpurants, advanced to give the summons to the City in such time as to prevent the procession being stopped until the barrier was opened. When within sixty or seventy yards of the barrier, a flourish of trumpets was given,—a second at about thirty yards distant, and a third when they reached the barrier.—Marchmont Herald was here directed to summon the city, which he did by giving three knocks at the barrier, when the Chamberlain of the city (who in the right of his office keeps the keys,) desired to know his commands. The herald replied, that his most gracious Majesty, King George the IV., had landed on a visit to Scotland, was approaching, and he was warranted to demand an entrance for the King into the ancient city of Edinburgh. The Chamberlain having conveyed the summons to the Lord Provost, the gate was by his authority opened, when they advanced to the Lord Provost, and Marchmont Herald presented himself before the Lord Provost, and said,—My Lord, I have the honour of announcing to your Lordship, the very near approach of our most gracious Sovereign the King, to visit his most loyal and ancient capital of Scotland; and I am commanded to request admittance to the city for himself and retinue. The Lord Provost expressed his readiness to comply with the demand, and immediately ordered the gates to be thrown open to admit the King. The Usher of the White Rod took off his hat, and made his obeisance, when the whole party reined back and retired to their places in the procession, which now entered the city.

When the carriage of the King entered within the barrier, the whole procession halted, and the Magistrates being in waiting on the south side of the street, approached the royal carriage, the door of which was thrown open, and the King stood up to receive them.—Having advanced with three reverences, the Lord Provost made a short speech of congratulation, and kneeling, presented the ancient silver keys of the city.—His Majesty was graciously pleased to make a suitable reply, and redelivered the keys to the Lord Provost, who, with the Magistrates, retired to their carriages, and took their places in the procession, which then moved forward to Holyrood-house.

#### HOLYROOD HOUSE.

The King arrived at the Palace at half-past one, and was received by the Duke of Hamilton, Keeper of the Palace, who had the honour to kiss hands; the Duke of Montrose, the Lord High Chamberlain, Lord Melville, the Lord in Waiting, &c., and followed by the Officers of State, Lord High Constable, and Usher of the White Rod, who had the honour of being particularly noticed, and of kissing hands; the deputy King of Arms, Duke of Argyle, great Master of the Household, and their attendants.

Immediately on his Majesty being seated on his throne, the Knight Marischall and his two Esquires, bearing the Regalia, (who were ready at the lower end of the room), advanced towards the throne, making three reverences; first, at the place where they were stationed; secondly, at the middle of the room; and thirdly, at the foot of the throne. The Knight Marischall then (on his knee) presented the Crown; and the Deputy Lord Lyon of Scotland, in obedience to his Majesty's command, summoned the Duke of Hamilton to receive it, (on his knee), from the Knight Marischall, and he immediately took his station on the right hand of the King. The Knight Marischall then received from his Esquire the Sceptre, and presented it in like manner as the Crown. The Deputy Lord Lyon then summoned Lord Francis Levison Gower, as the representative of the Earl of Sutherland, who on his knee received the Sceptre from the Knight Marischall, and took his station on the left hand of the King. The Sword of State was, in like manner, presented and delivered to the Earl of Errol, who took his station on the right hand of the King. The Knight Marischall then had the honour to kiss the King's hand, and retired with his two Esquires making three reverences, to the lower end of the room.

Immediately afterwards, the Duke of Montrose announced that the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh were in attendance to present an address. The Duke, by his Majesty's command, introduced the Lord Provost and Magistrates and Council, who advanced, with three reverences, to the foot of the Throne, when the Address was read by Mr. Crichton, the senior City Clerk.

The King made a suitable reply, in which he expressed the very high confidence he had always placed in the people of Scotland, and the pleasure he had in coming among them;—that he would always continue to hold the City of Edinburgh in the highest favour. The Lord Provost had the honour to kiss hands, and the Bailies, the Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, were severally introduced, and kissed hands. They then retired with their reverences. The King then left the Throne, and several of the Judges of the Court of Session, Justiciary, and Commissary Court, and the Judge Admiral, who were in attendance, had the honour of being introduced. The King, preceded by the Regalia, borne by the respective Peers to whom they had been committed, then proceeded to the royal closet. The bearers of Regalia having placed them on the table, retired with three reverences. The King then commanded the attendance of the Captain-General and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, to perform the service of delivering a pair of barbed arrows, which is the reddendo contained in the charter by Queen Anne, in favour of the Royal Company.

Some time after His Majesty left Holyrood-house in a close carriage, and proceeded by the private road to Dalkeith, where he arrived at half past three. The inhabitants of the town collected in great numbers, and hailed his arrival with cheers. In the evening Dalkeith was illuminated. His Majesty had a select party to dine with him, consisting of the great officers of State, and some other distinguished personages. His Majesty does not return to Edinburgh till this day.

Notices have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office to the following effect:

This day (Saturday) at one o'clock his Majesty will hold a Levée at Holyrood house.

On Monday, at 2 o'clock, he is to receive the addresses which are to be presented to him on the Throne, and in the closet.

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, his Majesty is to hold a Drawing Room.

The Earl of Errol, as Lord High Constable of Scotland, has the charge of the peace of the country within four miles of the King's person; consequently the power and authority of all Magistrates ceases



absolutely on his Majesty's arrival, and vest in Lord Errol. His Lordship intends to grant a commission to the Magistrates, Justices, &c. to authorise them to preserve the peace in the same way as if he were not present.

The Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Breadalbane have arrived in this city, and will occupy apartments in the Palace. Lord Archibald Hamilton is also arrived in town.

His Grace the Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse, and the Marquis of Winchester, arrived at Oman's Hotel on Saturday se'night.

Sunday the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Peel arrived at Dalkeith Palace.

On Friday se'night Sir William Curtis arrived in Leith Roads in his yacht.

Sir George Clark, Bart. one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Lord Viscount Stormont, Lord A. Hill, a Lord of the Yeomen of the Guards, Lord Steward of the Household, came passengers in the *Toumor* steam yacht, which arrived at Leith on Saturday se'night.

Several Highland Chiefs have arrived, and are attended by their followers, dressed in the national costume.

#### THE ILLUMINATION.

We have no space left to enter into particulars respecting the illumination; nor were there many particulars, indeed, that seemed worthy of special notice. We saw no design or motto that had any claim to ingenuity or talent. But although there was a marked poverty of invention in the details, there was much gorgeousness of effect; the prevailing error being a crowding of coloured lights, so as to destroy all simplicity. Of the public buildings, the Post-Office, we think, had the freest and most spirited effect; but it did not strike us that much fact or sagacity was displayed in fixing upon an inscription, which, with suitable accompaniments, was "Hail Star of Brunswick." This would have done better, we imagine, for the apotheosis of her late Majesty. The Regent Bridge, however, had altogether a striking effect; and St. Andrew's Square, from the west, was really magnificent. The Excise Office, in the centre, was richly got up, with the inscription, "Salve Pater Patrie;" and the British Linen Company on the spectator's right, with the Royal Bank on his left, decorated in a very judicious and not unexpensive manner, had altogether a splendid appearance. The New Club-Room, on the south of the square, was also got up in a tasteful and very costly style. In Charlotte Square, though the House of the Lord Provost was expensively decorated, we felt disappointed, from a deficiency of taste in the general arrangements, and a lack of skill in the execution of what had been designed. The two mottoes, placed along side of each other on the south side of the square, verified our general remarks, that imagination was asleep in Edinburgh. But if art was not in one of her best moods, the natural localities of Auld Reekie produced the happiest effect. The great outline of the Castle, as seen from Prince's Street, east of Frederick Street, and aided by the more or less distinct, but constantly fleeting glimpses of battlements—embrasures—fosses—precipices—depths profound,—as the fitful blaze of the torches fell upon this or that portion of the rock, was unquestionably sublime. There was here a rich feast for the imagination; and fancy, if not much excited, was at least gratified by the magnificent appearance of the line of Prince's Street, as embraced by the eye from the head of the Mound. This was by far the best point for getting an idea of a general illumination, though the effect of the Old Town, especially from the Cross to the Castle Hill, was irregularly and wildly striking, as seen from Prince's Street. The view upwards from the temporary gate below Piccadilly Place was also good;—or, perhaps we should say something stronger, for the general effect, from the stateliness of the buildings, terminating or closing the streets, was imposing. Piccadilly Place, itself, was well illuminated; and the line from the head of the Walk, through York-place, including the view downwards to the Custom-house, formed a very good introduction to St. Andrew's Square. But the most interesting part of the whole was the immense and endless mass of animated beings who filled all the streets of the city. The three Bridges, the High Street, St. Andrew's Square, and the streets leading to it, were the most crowded, but never to such a degree, in any one place, as we have seen on similar occasions. As far as we could observe, the crowd—which consisted of all ranks and degrees, with a very large proportion of females—was exceedingly good humoured, each appearing amused with what he saw, or occupied in picking his way through the countless numbers that thronged around him in all directions. The incessant motion of myriads of human beings—the sudden appearance and disappearance of groups of friends—of faces unknown or did not know—and the gaining of individuals one moment and losing them the next, reminded us of the Bridge of Time in the Vision of Mirza, but with the exception, which dispelled melancholy, that the lost were again frequently found. This, we trust, will be the case with all who were lost on the occasion.

In the Old Town the most striking devices were those on the Merchant's Hall, the front of the Royal Exchange, the Conrart Office, the Parliament House, the County Hall, and the Bank of Scotland. These were all done with white or coloured lamps. In the inscriptions generally, the word *welcome* formed the most common and conspicuous word. There were a considerable number of transparencies, which, as usual, were miserable caricatures, and far inferior in effect to the figures executed with lamps. The transparency in front of the Mercury Office, representing the City of Edinburgh in the character of a female, laying the keys at the King's feet, was the only exception we saw. Some of the figures, such as that on the Stamp Office, seem to have been almost complete failures, from the bad construction of the lamps, or from too small a number being employed. The general style of illumination was not superior to what we have witnessed on former occasions; but the transparencies and devices were more numerous and splendid than we have ever seen. The most brilliant single object was the Crown executed with gas lights, on the top of the gas-work chimney, which has been illuminated every night since his Majesty's arrival.

At ten o'clock the discharge of artillery from the Castle, the Calton Hill, Salisbury Craggs, and the ships in the Roads, added much to the grandeur of the scene. A rumour was circulated that his Majesty was among the spectators in a close carriage. The thing is certainly probable, but perhaps there is no other foundation for it than its probability.

We understand from good authority, that the addresses to be received by his Majesty, on the Throne, on Monday next, are those from the Church of Scotland, and the Universities, and that the address from the Members of the Episcopal Church will be received in the Court. All other addresses will be presented to his Majesty either at the Levee to-day, or through the Secretary of State.

His Majesty lived retired yesterday, and did not admit any visitors. He is in good health, and highly pleased with Dalkeith.

His Majesty heard the intelligence of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry when off Dunbar.

On Thursday evening Leith was illuminated. Want of room prevents us from noticing the various devices exhibited, many of which were handsome. The effect of the whole was very brilliant.

Mr. Macdonald of Clanronald, M. P. had completed the arrangements necessary for a splendid appearance at his Majesty's Court at Holyrood, and was just departing from London, when he most unexpectedly received the melancholy intelligence of the death of his near connection and friend the Marquis of Londonderry. But for this lamentable event we should have had the pleasure of recording the grandeur of this illustrious chief, who intended to wear a magnificent broad sword lately presented to him, in the most gracious manner, by his Majesty.

On Saturday se'night 50 workmen commenced repairing the pier of Fisherman's harbour, and flooring it with wood, as it is expected his Majesty will make some aquatic excursions, and that harbour is more convenient and private than Leith.

#### MARRIAGE.

On the 28th of August, at St. Mary's, Lambeth, by the Rev. Arthur Gibson, Mr. D. Gibson, of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, to Mary Susan, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Leacher, Esq., of Whitechapel.

#### BIRTH.

On Tuesday, the 27th of August, at her father's, J. Petrie, Esq., Welbeck-street, the wife of Capt. J. Hine, of a still-born male infant.

#### DEATHS.

At Cheltenham, on the 26th of Aug. after an illness of two days, Lieut. General John Haynes, of the Honourable East India Company's service.

On the 27th of Aug. the infant daughter of the Rev. Edward Leard Mosley, Derbyshire.

On the 27th of Aug. at Brighton, after an illness of 11 days, Mrs. Blanshard, of new Ormond-street, widow of Captain J. A. Blanshard, of the Hon. East India Company's service, and daughter of Roger Henry Gale, Esq. of Scorton, County of York. She was born on the 27th of August, 1745, O. S.

On Tuesday, the 27th of August, aged 23, Kezia, wife of Mr. N. Bennett, jun., Camdenrow, Peckham.

On Tuesday night, the 27th of August, Frances, wife of Mr. John Brandon, of Soho-square and Covent-garden Theatre.

At Vera Cruz, Frederick, third son of B. Vansandau, Esq. of Mordey, Surrey.

On Friday, the 16th of August, Mr. John Walford, of Castle-street, Holborn.

**Piracies in the West Indies.***To the Editor of the Times.*

Sir,

The increasing importance of our commercial relations with Spanish America becoming every day more evident, I beg to offer you a few observations upon the debate in the House of Commons, upon the petition presented by Mr. Marryat on the 31st ult., which I hope may tend to correct certain misapprehensions upon matters connected with those countries, as well as to assist the arguments of those who urge the adoption of more effective measures to destroy the pirates who infest the West Indian seas.

It is strange that a person concerned in the trade to Chili and Peru should open his speech so loosely as Mr. Marryat is reported to have done, by stating that "the Governments of Chili and Peru are at present at variance, and that each has declared the ports of the other in a state of blockade." As the independent party, aided by the allied army of Buenos Ayres and Chili, under the command of General San Martin, is in possession of the capital and of the greater part of Peru, that party may be regarded as the governing party in Peru; and Peru, therefore, is not at variance with Chili, nor has its Government blockaded the ports of Chili, neither has the Government of Chili blockaded any of the ports of Peru. It is the independent Government of Peru which has declared some of the southern ports of Peru, which remain in the possession of the Spanish army, to be in a state of blockade, and has sent ships of war to enforce the declaration.

For my own part I attach entire credit to the assertion of Sir G. Cockburn, that "every thing possible has been done by our navy on the coasts of Peru and Chili for the protection of British vessels." We cannot interfere with the rights of belligerent powers to blockade the ports of those with whom they are at war; but our naval commanders have shown great vigilance in endeavouring to prevent any improper extension of those rights.

But with regard to the piracies committed in the West Indian seas if the doctrine laid down by the gallant Admiral is good for any thing those enormities must soon increase. According to him, it is sufficient that a vessel bears the flag of Spain to exempt her from any question on the part of our cruisers. But, with deference to his superior knowledge of maritime law, I beg to say that the acts mentioned by Mr. Bright, viz. "looting defenceless vessels, plundering their cargoes, and hanging up their crews," are piratical acts, and cannot be covered by any flag. Is the Admiral grown so scrupulous, that if he hears of vessels so engaged, he will not permit them to be overhauled to sea whether the commission under which they pretend to act is genuine or spurious. Commissions are granted for specific objects to authorize the bearers to act against nations with whom the government granting them is at war. He has not informed us that Spain has declared war either against us or any other European nation; without which, if vessels under the Spanish flag are found to capture the vessels of any nation, they are guilty of piracy. They have no right to plunder any vessels whatever, or exercise summary justice on their crews without adjudication—that is piracy, whether practised upon a neutral or an enemy. Our merchants do not demand of Government that they should instruct our cruisers to hang and destroy without adjudication; but to capture and bring in for adjudication, vessels and persons suspected of piratical conduct. If piracy cannot be brought home to them, they will be released; but if they are found guilty, it is much better that Spain should declare war against us for hanging her piratical subjects, than that we should be reduced to the alternative the Admiral proposes—of declaring war against her, in order to make her recall her cruisers within the pale of humanity. Indeed he seems to depart from the candour so general in his profession, and to desire to baffle our expectations with an expedient which he must feel to be nugatory, when he talks of looking to Spain to stop the evil. He must be aware of the impossibility of identifying the vessels or the men, without capture, so as to enable the Government of Spain to take measures against them. On the other hand, capture is most likely to take place, *flagrante delicto*, and under circumstances which offer sufficient evidence for condemnation in our courts; and if the miscreants are hanged in consequence, the Spanish Government will hardly have the face to own them and to remonstrate against the proceeding. But if we apply to Spain to stop those infamous practices, the reply is—"We have no knowledge of them, and will send to the Havannah for information." When in possession of that information in the fullest and most satisfactory form, the Government of Spain disguises its want of will under its defect of means. Its own vessels have been swept from the sea by pirates assuming the flag of the independent states of America, and it has not been able to protect them. Can we expect those exertions from it in favour of our ships, which it cannot put forth for its own?

But it seems from the speech of Mr. Croker, that this is the view which our Government has taken of the case, since it has "required the Spanish Government to take immediate measures to bring these atrocious

criminals to punishment, or the Spanish flag and her territorial rights shall not prevent Great Britain from taking the necessary measures for destroying this nest of pirates." Thus it appears, that the Admiralty Lord and the Admiralty Secretary differ materially in their view of this matter, and this difference may perhaps explain how it happens that no more efficient measures have been adopted. Admiral Rowley has been instructed to station one cruiser off Cape St. Antonio. O most efficient remedy against an evil of such great and increasing magnitude!

In order to obtain a clear view of this argument, it is necessary to consider the piracies committed in the West Indies apart from the measures of open warfare resorted to on the coasts of Peru and Chili. A blockade subsists in the Pacific, but there is none at the Havannah, or in the Gulf of Mexico. In the one case, therefore, the right of search is unquestionable; in the other, pretence exists for interrupting neutral navigation; and Spanish cruisers might as justly intercept and capture our vessels bound for Buenos Ayres (with which place we have enjoyed for 14 years an uninterrupted trade), as those bound for the Havannah or for Mexico.

The fact is, that these pirates are harboured and encouraged by the Spaniards of Havannah. These people perceive that their ancient monopoly of the commerce of Mexico is passing from them, and they are glad to uphold any marauders who can endanger the trade of neutrals, and prevent them from enjoying what they themselves can no longer retain. It is in vain, therefore, to look to any remedy from the Government of Cuba; and as all such enormities increase by toleration, we may expect to see the West Indian seas as impassable as in the time of the Buccaneers, unless the Government of the United States augment the force it has so handsomely employed against the pirates, or our own Government take up the matter in earnest; which, that it may do without delay, is the desire of every friend of humanity, as well as of your obedient servant,

London, Aug. 26, 1823.

MEXICANUS.

P. S. The speech of Dr. Lushington opens a wide field for consideration upon the question of the recognition of the independence of Spanish America; but having already too much lumbered your columns, I defer that point to a future opportunity.

**New Marriage Act.**

Opinion of the King's Advocate, Sir Christopher Robinson, upon the above Act:—

Referring to the late Act, 3d Geo. IV., cap. 75, sec. 16, and the former Marriage Act, the opinion of the King's Advocate is requested, on the following questions:—Whether any marriage or marriages, from and after the 1st of September next ensuing, can be valid; of which marriage or marriages all the three several publication of banns, or two or one of such publications, shall have taken place conformably with the before-mentioned Act of his Majesty King George the Second, "for preventing clandestine marriages," and previously to the 1st of September? or whether any minister or ministers solemnizing the same, be in the legal exercise of his or their duty?

"DOCTORS' COMMONS, AUGUST 27, 1823.

"The clauses of the late Marriage Act (a. 16, 22.) relating to banns, contain nothing contrary to the former act, nor substantially differing therefrom.

The names, abode, and age of the parties are required to be stated in the affidavit, and the names and abode are to be affixed to the church door, and remain there during the three Sundays on which the banns shall be published; that is, in future cases (as I understand it), but not excluding exceptions, of former publications, before legally existing, which are not annulled by any terms in this act, nor by necessary implication arising therefrom.

The 19th clause declares, "that after the solemnization of any marriage under a publication by banns, such marriage shall not be avoided for want of, or by reason of any defect in, any such affidavit, or on account of the true name or names of either party not being used in the publication of such banns, or for such name or names not having been affixed as aforesaid." There can be no nullity or invalidity, therefore, arising out of the forms introduced in the above clauses.

Considering that these clauses are to be construed, in conjunction with the former act, beneficially for the furtherance of marriage, and so as not to interrupt the ordinary means of contracting lawful marriage, I am of opinion, that banns published under the former act before the 1st of September will continue to be valid, solely, if completed, or as the case may be, in conjunction with banns duly published after that day, under the provisions of the late act; and that the minister solemnizing marriage thereon will be in the legal exercise of his duty.

(Signed)

CHRIST. ROBINSON."



# MISCELLANEOUS.

—413—

## The Duke of Sussex.

(From the York Courier.)

York, August 26.—The Duke having consented to receive the address of the Corporation between twelve and one this day, the corporate body were summoned to attend at the Common Hall, at the hour of twelve. They soon after proceeded in a body to the house of Robert Chaloner, Esq., at which his Royal Highness is now on a visit; and never, in the memory of any inhabitant of York, was there a more numerous attendance—a certain proof that the public and private virtues of the Royal stranger are, in this city, universally admired. The streets and the windows were crowded to excess, while the ringing of bells added life to the busy scene.

It having been considered that there was not one room in Mr. Chaloner's house sufficiently large to contain the whole corporate body and the several friends of Mr. Chaloner who were present, the members of the Corporation were, on their arrival at the mansion, shown into two large rooms, where they remained a short time during a shower of rain.

It was afterwards announced that his Royal Highness was desirous that all should be present during the reading of the address, &c.; and the weather having improved, he had repaired to the front of the house, where his Royal Highness would have great pleasure in meeting the corporate body.

The right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c., with the Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, and the esquires, bearing the sword and mace, then proceeded in regular order to the Duke, whilst the windows and the roofs of the adjoining houses were crowded with spectators.

As the procession approached, the royal visitor stood in front of a small but neat summer house, with his star on his breast, and his hat in one hand. The parties respectfully bowed to each other, and the Lord Mayor stepped forward, and addressed his Royal Highness in nearly the following words:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,—I have the honour to approach your Royal person in behalf of myself, the Recorder, the City Council, my brother Aldermen, and the corporation at large to congratulate you upon your safe arrival in this ancient city. The Recorder will present you with an address upon this occasion, which you have graciously condescended to accept, and which he will have honour of reading to you.

The Duke bowed most graciously; and the worthy Recorder immediately read the following address:—

**"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX.**

"May it please your Royal Highness,—The Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the ancient city of York, in their own names, and in the names of all the inhabitants thereof, humbly offer your Royal Highness their warmest thanks for condescending to honour them with your presence and countenance.

"Your Royal Highness's public and private virtues have long been objects of their observation and approbation; and their estimation of those virtues is not likely to be lessened by a more intimate acquaintance with your Royal Highness's well known affability and good nature.

"The principles that placed the present illustrious family (of which your Royal Highness is an amiable and excellent member) upon the throne of these realms, at the same time established a constitution founded on the basis of liberty and law; which has nourished a manly spirit and national character amongst us, and has spread the British name and fame by sea and land, to the uttermost ends of the earth.

"Reflections from these sources cannot fail to excite in your Royal Highness's generous breast, as they do in the hearts of all his Majesty's loyal subjects, the warmest feelings of dignified pride and genuine patriotism.

"Your Royal Highness is humbly requested to accept the freedom of this ancient city, and to honour it by permitting your Royal name to be enrolled among its freemen.

"Given under our common seal, this 26th day of August, 1832."

During the reading of the Address, a few drops of rain caused a gentleman to offer an umbrella to his Royal Highness; but he very politely declined having his own person screened from the rain, whilst the corporate body were exposed to it.

The Recorder having read the Address, he presented the same, and then made the following remarks:—

"Allow me to add, that it gives me real and unaffected pleasure in thus being favoured with an opportunity of testifying, as an individual, my profound respect and veneration for your Royal Highness's general

deportment and character, and especially for your patriotic and dignified system of public conduct. And likewise of having the honour to present to your Royal Highness this Address of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the city of York."

The Duke seemed highly gratified, and immediately commenced with the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Commonalty of the ancient city of York,—I return you my best thanks for the kind manner in which I have been received by you and the inhabitants of this city on my arrival here, as well as for your very flattering compliment on the occasion.

"It is with pleasure, gentlemen, that I accept of the freedom of your ancient city; and I shall always be proud to know that my name is enrolled amongst its freemen; being assured by you that I am indebted for this distinction to your approval of those principles which I have hitherto adopted, and ever shall observe, for the regulation of my public conduct, having always been taught to believe that the more attentively and zealously the liberty of the subject is watched and preserved, the greater is the security of the Throne; and surely no one can have a greater interest in supporting the constitution than a member of the Royal family, however humble he may be, who derives from it all the blessings he enjoys, and which he is equally anxious, therefore, to secure to his fellow-subjects."

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor then again stepped forward, and presented to His Royal Highness the freedom of the city, with the gold box, &c. His Lordship, in presenting them, said,

"May it please your Royal Highness to accept the freedom of the city, with this box; and it is my anxious wish that you may long live to continue amongst the independent freemen of this happy country."

The Duke received them, and bowed evidently with high satisfaction and pleasure. The ceremony thus closed, and as the corporate body passed by his Royal Highness on their return to the house, he bowed to each individual with the greatest condescension and affability.

## Captain Rock.—Abduction of Miss Gould.

CORK ASSIZES, FRIDAY AUGUST 31, 1832.

The trial of Walter Fitzmaurice, alias Captain Rock, who had been transmitted from Limerick, Patrick Callaghan, John Sheehan, William Tierney, John Reedy, William Costello, and Daniel Brosnahan, was called on for the abduction of Miss Gould. There others had been included in the indictment,—namely, Timothy Daly, Redmond Walsh, and Darby Quinlan; but the first had been already convicted and sentenced to be transported for another offence; the second was sick, and not in a state to be brought into Court; and the third had got his trial put off until the next assizes, upon strong affidavits.

Mr. JACKSON stated to the Court, that an affidavit was preparing on the part of Walter Fitzmaurice to postpone his trial till the next assizes, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. That witness was Mr. Gerald Blennerhassett of the county of Limerick, who was the magistrate to whom Fitzmaurice had surrendered himself, and could not attend by reason of illness.

Mr. QUIN, counsel for the Crown, opposed the postponement upon the grounds stated in the affidavit.

The COURT, under all the circumstances of this case, did not conceive there were sufficient grounds laid to warrant it in postponing the trial. The prisoners charged with this offence had, when arraigned, declared they were ready for trial; and now, after a delay of several days, it was moved to postpone the trial of more than one of them—a person of the name of Reedy also having applied to the same effect. The trial must go on.

Mr. JACKSON.—Then, my Lord, I am instructed, if such should be your Lordship's determination, to plead guilty on the part of Walter Fitzmaurice, who throws himself on the clemency of the Government.

Mr. QUIN.—My Lord, before that plea is recorded, we, for the Crown, wish to have it publicly and distinctly known, that it is put in without our knowledge, and without any understanding with us on the subject; and we now caution the prisoner against the consequences of what he offers through his counsel.

Mr. JACKSON.—I admit that it is done without any understanding whatsoever with the gentlemen concerned for the Crown; but it is what the prisoner has resolved on, notwithstanding every caution on my part, as to the consequences of such a step; but I must also say, that my opinion is, that he could not safely go to trial without the testimony of Mr. Blennerhassett, who, as I have already stated, knows a great deal about him and his life.

**Court.**—If the prisoner pleads guilty, I can only look to the indictment against him and his plea. I cannot interfere, or take into consideration, any thing that has happened heretofore, and am bound to pronounce judgment, and in that judgment sentence of execution. Any application to me after that would be perfectly useless, for this reason—that I can know nothing but what comes judicially before me; whereas, if the trial was proceeded with, and any favourable circumstances developed in the course of it, an opportunity may be afforded to me to do that which, if a plea of guilty be recorded, I cannot, and will not do. Let these things, therefore, be communicated to the prisoner before his plea is finally recorded.

The prisoner was formally made acquainted with what had been stated by his Lordship, but he persevered in pleading guilty.

**Court.**—Very well. Now, Clerk of the Crown make an entry that he is at liberty to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and to plead anew.

This was done, and the Clerk of the Crown said, "Walter Fitzmaurice, are you guilty or not?"

**Prisoner.**—Guilty, my Lord—I throw myself on your Lordship's mercy.

**Court.**—Not on mine. I have no power. I can only look at what passes in Court, and act accordingly.

**Prisoner.**—My Lord, you know I gave myself up, and 'tis a hard case when I surrendered myself to Government—

**Court.**—I know nothing of it, prisoner. I know nothing but what passes here. Turning to the prisoner's counsel, his Lordship added—"I would say this for the information of the man, that he ought to be advised not to place dependence upon any magistrate to get him a remission of punishment. The power rests solely with the Lord Lieutenant, and even though he could get a magistrate to interfere for him, that magistrate may not be able to influence a determination which would only be made upon a review of the entire circumstances of his case; I would, therefore, again advise him, or those concerned for him, to reconsider what he has done, for even now I will allow him to retract. The persons concerned for the Crown have thought he ought to be brought to trial, and that there is nothing in his case which should arrest the usual course of justice. I am bound to act evenly and equally, without leaning to one side or another, and am anxious that he should be warned once more of the consequences of his plea."

**Mr. JACKSON.**—My Lord, I have put the matter in every way to the prisoner, who perseveres in his determination.

After a pause, the Court said, the situation of the prisoner, and the plea he has put in, are so momentous that I find I can, without prejudice to the public or the State, postpone this trial till to-morrow morning, which will afford him time to consider the subject again; and if, in the mean time, John Ready, who has made an application to me, can lay sufficient legal grounds, on affidavit, I will postpone his trial till next assizes.

**Mr. JACKSON.**—Thank your Lordship.

#### SATURDAY.

The Court sat this morning at ten o'clock, and after the jury was sworn, Walter Fitzmaurice was again placed at the bar.

**Court.**—Ask the prisoner if he has considered the plea which he put in yesterday.

Clerk of the Crown—(after reading the indictment).—How say you, Walter Fitzmaurice—are you guilty or not guilty?

**Court.**—Are you fully apprised of the consequences of that plea? Are you fully aware of the nature of what you are doing?

The prisoner gave no answer. The question was repeated to him. In some time he said he was, but spoke in a low tone of voice. He was then ordered to be put back, and his plea of Guilty was recorded. The other six prisoners, whose names are given above, were then given in charge for being concerned in the forcibly carrying off Miss Gould, with the intent that one John Browne should marry or defile her.

**Mr. QUINN** said, that the jury had heard the indictment read which stated the offences with which the prisoners were charged. The notoriety of the transaction rendered it unnecessary to anticipate the evidence which would be given. Certain persons had been already tried and convicted at Limerick. The present prisoners were unaffected by any thing which took place there. The evidence now to be adduced was with the view of connecting them with the transaction. This much he thought it necessary to premise; more he did not think it would be necessary to state.

Honora Gould was then called. She came on the table dressed in black, and, on unveiling, presented a very interesting appearance, her age not apparently more than 15 years, her person small, but well formed, and her manner mild and rather prepossessing. Being sworn, she deposed, that she recollected the 4th of March, at which time she was staying at her brother's house at Aughrim, in the county of Cork. An armed party came to the house at night, and got in; four of them got

into her bed-room, she being then in bed. They asked her if she was the eldest; she replied not. One of the party desired her not to be frightened for 'twasn't her they wanted; witness has two sisters older than herself; the men then left the room, but returned, and asked her the same question, to which she gave the same answer. They then desired her to get up, as they intended to burn the house. At the time of which she speaks, her eldest sister was in Cork, and her next eldest sister was somewhere in the house. One of the men desired the rest to go out of the room while she was dressing herself; they did, but the person who spoke remained. She put on her usual day dress, and one of the men came in, and he and the man who remained took her up in their arms, and carried her down stairs. There was a candle in the room. She was put upon a horse before a man of the name of John Browne, and this against her consent; she was taken to Browne's father's house, a mile distant, about 12 men accompanying her. She had never seen Browne before. On getting to the house just mentioned, a pillion was put on the horse, upon which she was placed behind; Browne and the other party again rode off; there was a loose coat put upon her, and on coming to a little village, called Freemount, they stopped at a house and called for spirits; here they were joined by six other, and the whole party set out and continued travelling till eight o'clock in the morning, having stopped at one cabin to get a saddle, and at another for a man to show them the shortest way over the mountains. Before she had got two fields, she being then crying, a man of the name of Fitzmaurice came up, and said unless she held her tongue he would have her life. This person she now identified. In the course of the night she frequently fell from the horse. Before day-break the party fell off except four or five, among whom were Browne and Fitzmaurice. They stopped at the house of a man of the name of Leany, in the county of Limerick, where she was kept two days against her consent, during which time Browne was alone with her. She was kept in possession of these people three weeks, and was left in a cabin at the road side, where she was found. One of the men had said one day that witness should marry Browne, which he said also, or else he knew what he would do to her. This was the entire of Miss Gould's testimony, and she was not cross-examined.

Richard Gould, the brother of the last witness, was acquainted with a person of the name of Costello, now in the dock, having seen him three times. On the night his sister was taken off, he was in bed in his brother's house; Costello came into the room, had a candle in his hand, looked into the bed, and then went out.

**Court.**—How did the party get into the house?—They threatened if it was not opened to them, that they would burn it.

How soon did you miss your sister?—I heard her crying while they were carrying her away.

About how many were the party?—I saw 3 outside, and 3 or 4 inside; but from the noise, I judge there were more.

Does the prisoner, Wm. Costello, wish to ask this witness any question?—The prisoner said in Irish he had witnesses to prove he slept in his own house that night. Not understanding English, he did not know what the witness had sworn against him, but it was communicated to him by the interpreter, in answer to which he said he was at there.

**Court** (to witness).—Where and how often had you seen Costello before?—At Aughrim once, and once or twice near Browne's house.

What rank of life is Browne in?—A farmer.

Are you certain you saw Costello on that night?—I am, my Lord.

Were you alarmed?—I was.

Did that alarm prevent you from being so collected as to know a person?—No, my Lord.

Michael Buckley lives in the village of Freemount, in which there is a public house kept by a man of the name of Forrest. On the night Miss Gould was taken off, he saw some horsemen riding through about an hour after night-fall, towards her brother's house. About an hour after that, he saw Fitzmaurice and two boys of his come to Forrest's house; they went in, drank liquor there, and went off in the direction the other men had taken. Witness went into his own house and remained up, being afraid of Walter Fitzmaurice, until the gang came back, which was in about two hours. He heard a woman on horseback screaming, round whom there was a crowd of horsemen. They stopped at Forrest's for a little, and then went off. The witness here identified Costello as one of the men who was in the gang on the return; also Patrick Callaghan, John Ready, Daniel Broinahan, John Sheehan, and William Tierney. One of those only of the last mentioned he had seen going to, as well as from, Miss Gould's. It was a moonlight night, and the party were armed.

This witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. O'Connell, in the course of which some circumstances unfavourable to his character were elicited. Several other witnesses were examined, and at the hour our paper went to press the Judge was left charging the Jury.

Half past Four.—Of the above prisoners, Costello only has been found Guilty, and he and Fitzmaurice have received sentence of death, but no day was named.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—415—

## Regulation for Bearers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As your Newspaper is such a source of public utility, you will render a great service to the Community, by recommending those whose means do not enable them to keep 8 monthly Bearerers to assemble with the permission of the Sheriff at the Town Hall, to pray Government to enforce some Regulations respecting the Ticks Bearerers. I frequently have occasion to go as far as the Custom House from Camac Street, but cannot get conveyed for less than one Rupee eight annas, as I do not reside constantly in Calcutta, I am unable to procure eight monthly Bearerers, which as being the cheapest mode of conveyance, I have ineffectually endeavoured to do.

I am, Sir,  
PRO BONO PUBLICO, Senior.

## Simplicity in Worship.

When the tir'd glutton labours through a treat,  
He finds no relish in the sweetest meat;  
He calls for something bitter, something sour,  
And the rich feast concludes extremely poor,  
Cheap eggs and herbs and olives still we see  
Thus much is left of old simplicity.

POPE'S IMITATION OF HORACE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent of yesterday professes himself as peculiarly attached to "Simplicity in Christian Worship," and is not scrupulous in making a second attack on a writer in your JOURNAL, who seems from his motives desirous of suppressing that officious propensity of noticing subjects equally unedifying to the preacher as to the hearers of an assembly of Christian Worshipers, and less to the public at large.

If, Sir, I can judge from the writing of your Correspondent, I may safely conclude that he is some disappointed Candidate for the Church, nursed like Romulus and Remus by the two ferocious tigers in Collinga-street, whose propensities he has in a great measure imbibed, and like the young whelps would wantonly scratch and bite the unwary. His last reply is no more than a review of words, regardless of the spirit of the letter which animadverts on his uncharitable conduct, in commenting upon the modulation of the voice of an individual, whom he attacks with undeserved severity, as is apparent from what he states too pointedly in his former writing as well as in his letter of yesterday to be mistaken. Had your Correspondent been consistent with what he professes, he would have confined himself to strictures on the mode of conducting the Religious Worship only, at the Union, or any other Chapel, if they would afford him a subject; but to criticise upon men and manners in the House of God, reflects neither credit on his good sense, judgment, nor understanding.—As to letting "the cat out of the bag," I can assure your Correspondent in equally vulgar terms, that "he has got the wrong sow by the ear;" for the person who is the author of that reply, is no preacher, although I am sure he would be proud of the appellation, had he abilities to fill that office; and as to the sentiments contained in the concluding paragraph of your Correspondent's letter, I would advise him to look for them at home, in the language of Scripture, which directs,—"first to cast the beam out of our own eyes, and then shall we see clearly to cast the mote of our brother's eyes."

I am, Sir, yours,

A FRIEND OF THE  
LOVER OF GOOD SENSE.

January 23, 1823.

## BANK OF BENGAL RATES, JANUARY 29, 1823.

Government and Sundry Bills, Discount at.....	3-8 per cent.
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, at option for 3 months bearing interest, at.....	5 per cent.
Bills and Notes of Good Houses, for 1 to 3 months, dis. at.....	4-5 per cent.

## Mountain Barometers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Having lately seen several Advertisements for Mountain Barometers, and supposing the Advertisers required them for determining the heights of places, I wish to bring to their notice, as well as to that of Observers in general, an Instrument invented for this purpose by the Rev. Dr. Wollaston, called Thermometric Barometer, and described in the Philosophical Transactions for 1817. It has been highly approved of, and was mentioned by Mr. Mack in his Lectures. It takes up but little room compared with Barometers: the whole goes into a tin cylindrical box, 2 inches diameter and 10 inches deep, and weighs 1lb. 4oz.

The use of Barometers is attended with much trouble and inconvenience, and they are very expensive Instruments, for, independent of prime cost, they are extremely liable to accidents in transportation. Whoever wishes to get them from Europe, should order three times as many as he may want. It is well known to many people that very few of these Instruments arrive in Calcutta in a perfect state, and this of course enhances the price of those sold here.

In making observations with Barometers, it is necessary when accuracy is required, to attend to the quality and specific gravity of the Mercury, the expansion of the Mercury, glass and air, the moisture of the atmosphere, adjustment of zero, &c.

I subjoin the opinions of observers on both kinds of Instruments.

Some improvements have lately been made on Mountain Barometers, but yet scarcely any two of them exactly coincide.

Dr. Apjohn in his account of Dr. Wollaston's Thermometer, says it has many advantages over the common Barometer, some of which are 1st.—It is much more portable—a circumstance of considerable consequence; and one which will be duly appreciated by those who have had sufficient scientific zeal to carry one of Troughton's Barometers to the summit of a high mountain. 2dly.—It is capable of being made much more sensible. The sensibility of the Instrument used by him was to that of the Barometer as 65 to 48. 3rdly.—The calculation is much more simple. The table given by Dr. Wollaston, precludes the necessity of having recourse to Logarithms, and it is an advantage peculiar to this method that it is encumbered with but one of the two corrections necessarily embraced in barometric formulae. 4thly.—An observation is made with surprising dispatch, for as the Instrument should be always kept in the steam on account of the superior equability of its temperature; a very small quantity of water in the boiler will be quite sufficient for every purpose. The following remarks on Barometers are extracted from Captain Hodgson's Survey of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna (Asiatic Researches, vol. 14, 1823).

Page 66. Mr. Herbert came direct from Calcutta and brought for me a pair of Mountain Barometers, but the tubes filled in England had been broken ere they arrived in Calcutta, there were some spare empty tubes which we filled and used as hereafter mentioned, but we could not succeed in boiling the mercury in the tubes to free it entirely of air.

P. 73. On our return the Barometer was deranged at this place.—It is to be remarked that on going up we did not fill the Barometers, fearing they might be broken, and the mercury spilt, of which we had very little; our store of it having been diminished by those various accidents to which every thing that can be lost or broken in these rough regions is subject.

P. 100. We now begin to boil the mercury in the tube; the tube as usual broke. None but a professed artist can expect to succeed in this difficult business once in ten times.

P. 101. The Barometers I had, were 2, out of 6, sent from England to the Surveyor General's Office; they were made by Berge, but so little attention had been paid to their packing, that the tubes of them all were found to be broken when they arrived in Calcutta, as well as most of the Thermometers belonging to

them; there were spare, but unfilled tubes, sent with them, and some of these would not fit.

Whenever Barometers are sent, there should be to each at least 6 spare tubes filled in England by the maker, and hermetically sealed, and these should be carefully packed in separate cases of copper or wood lined with flannel, and the scale downwards, should go to 13 inches: the scale of these Barometers only reaches to 19 inches. In Instruments intended for India solidity should be considered; we want those which will do their work effectually; and are not anxious that they should be small and easily portable, as we can always here find means of carrying them.

P. 150. I regret I had not a good Barometer to ascertain the height of *Jumnotri*; I had with me an empty country-made barometer tube, with which I endeavoured to gain an approximate idea on the subject. Having warmed and well dried the tube, I filled it gradually with mercury, driving out such air bubbles as were visible, and inverted it in a deep cup of quicksilver, taking care not to remove my finger from the orifice till the lower end of the tube was fairly below the surface of the quicksilver—the tube was kept in an erect position by means of a plumb line. The length of the column was 29.4 inches, which corrected for temperature, gives 10,483 feet for the height of *Jumnotri* above the sea, taking 30.04 inches for the level of the sea.

The above is only a rude experiment, but I had not the means of making a better, the length of the column may be depended on to the 20th part of an inch, I think; but the probable impurity of the mercury may cause an error of 2 or perhaps 300 feet.

P. 299. I think that Dr. Wollaston's improved Thermometer will supersede the Mountain Barometer altogether.

[He mentions that he had taken differences of level by observing the boiling point of water as shewn by the Thermometer.]

Captain Raper, when he went to the sources of the Ganges was prevented from ascertaining the heights of places by the want of Barometers. Two were sent from Calcutta, but broke by the way.

L—.

### Madras and Bombay.

*Madras Courier Extraordinary*, Tuesday Noon, Jan. 14, 1823.—The *Courier* of this morning, was scarcely issued from the Press, when the expected Ship *York* appeared in the offing, and she got to the anchorage soon after 9 o'clock A. M. She has had a very fine passage considering the season, having left London on the 18th, and Portsmouth the 21st of August, and Madeira the 26th of September.

*Passengers*: Mrs. Saxon, Captain Weir, Messrs R. Sutherland, Charles Johnson, G. Lockhart, James Carr, W. F. Da Parquair, John G. Brew, James Robertson, James Alexander, Charles Grant, James Amsinly, Thomas Bayle, John C. Paterson, George Middlecoat, Thomas Heyler, and Peter Petersen.

Several Post Office Packets have been landed, but the letters are not yet in course of delivery.

*Bombay Courier*, Jan. 11, 1823.—After our last number was prepared for the Press, we received two letters from our private correspondent containing extracts of news to the middle of August. Those letters we have copied into our present number. We have also been most kindly favored with a *Guernsey* paper of the 27th of August, which contains London news to the 23d August. His Majesty arrived in Edinburgh on the 15th August; the particulars of the ceremonies observed on his entry, together with some other interesting details respecting the late melancholy occurrence will be found in our subsequent columns.

The ships *BARKWORTH*, Capt. T. Green, and *UPTON CASTLE*, Captain Pedlar, sail tomorrow morning with H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.

### Marriages.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th instant, by the Reverend J. R. HENDERSON, W. ANLEY, Esq. Attorney of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, to Miss MARIANNE ROW.

At Madras, on the 13th instant, by the Reverend W. ROY, Lieutenant F. MOUNTFORD, Assistant Surveyor General, to EMILY, third Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel J. HANLEWOOD, of the Carnatic; European Veteran Battalion.

### Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1823.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM *versus* THE PROPRIETORS AND EDITOR OF THE JOHN BULL NEWSPAPER.

The expected motion for further time to plead was not made to-day by the Defendant's Counsel in this Case, but the General Issue pleaded—(to use the Law phrase)—the meaning of which, in plain terms, is, that the Defendants have abandoned all attempt to plead the *truth* of the matter at issue in justification of the several publications charged as Libels.

It being now too late according to the forms of Court to try the General Issue during the present Term, the Case is necessarily postponed till the following Term in March next.

In the Criminal Information, the Notice of Trial which was given for the 1st of February, has been countermanded by the Attorney for Prosecutors, so that this Case will also lie over till the next Sessions.

### Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 28	Providence	British	S. Owsa	London

### Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDSTREAM, — CATHERINE, proceeded down.

*Kedgeries*.—LARKINS, LA BELLE ALLIANCE, LADY RAFFLES, TRAVANCORE, ATLET ROHAMAN, FAZERGHANY, FAZAROHANY, DERRA BAGO, and TAJE, outward-bound, remain.—SUN, (brig), on her way to Town.

*New Anchorage*.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWITT, THAMES, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA, sailed for England.

*Saugor*.—MELICKEL BHUR, and ROSALIA, (P.), outward-bound, remain.—H. C. S. WARREN HASTINGS, gone to Sea.

The FLORA arrived off Calcutta on Tuesday.

The Honorable Company's Ship ALBION, and the KINGSTON, have arrived in England.

### Death.

At Baroda, on the 25th ultimo, after a most painful and tedious illness, which he endured with a singularity of fortitude and true christian resignation, based in the most pious dependence on the mercies of his redeemer, Captain FRANCAIS DUMAR, of His Highness the Guicowar's Service, aged 70 years, leaving a most disconsolate Widow, and a large family to deplore their irretrievable loss; and by whom his memory will ever be cherished, with the tenderest recollections of the intrinsic qualities of his heart. He was buried with military honors, and his remains were attended to the grave by all the officers in cantonments, with every mark of respect; which evinced the wide sympathy that prevailed for a man, whose private virtues will endear his memory to all who had the happiness to share his friendship, and who now deeply lament his loss. Captain DUMAR was born at Genoa, and Son of the British consul at that Republic. He came to India in 1758, on a mercantile speculation; which failed; and war being declared between England and France; and his not finding means of returning home, he entered (with the knowledge, and sanction of Mr. BOMBAY, the Governor of Bombay, into the Military Service of Mahadjee Row Guicowar's, then on the Muzand at Baroda. In the employ of which state, he has since remained, comprising upwards of 30 years, and during the early part of that period, it was his good fortune, to render pre-eminent services to the state. He was a man of affectionate, obliging, and conciliating disposition, the sweetness of his temper, the kindness of his heart, and the amiableness of disposition made him beloved by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. The latter years of his life was almost one continued scene of the most afflicting vicissitudes of fortune, yet amidst his adversities he never repined at the sovereign wisdom of Providence in its dispensations towards him. His character, was that of a true Christian, humble, and unassuming in his manners, upright and sincere in all his dealings, and forgiving to all who ever injured him. This last tribute to his memory is made by one who has passed many happy years in his friendship, and who sincerely strives to ameliorate the sufferings of his afflicted family.